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THE

CENTENNIAL

OF

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Written and Compiled

BY

JAMES T. DUBOIS AND WM. J. PIKE.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.:
GRAY & CLARKSON, PRINTERS.
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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The compiling of this little volume has been a pleasant yet difficult task. Had the authors known, before the programme was executed, that the work of writing it would devolve upon them, careful and correct notes would have been taken of every detail associated with the celebration. But it was not decided to book the proceedings of the Centennial until immediately after the great event had transpired, so that it became necessary to rely largely upon what records had been preserved by the press, the secretary of the Executive Committee, the members of various committees, and the tablets of memory.

We have faithfully endeavored to compile everything of importance connected with the Centennial from its inception to its brilliant and triumphant close; and in this work we have received kindly assistance from the different newspapers of the country, various committeemen, and especially from Mrs. G. W. Capwell, the efficient secretary of the Relic Committee, who has enabled us to publish a fairly correct list of the vast array of antique treasures which were on exhibition at the rink. To these persons and to all others who have in any way aided us we extend our sincere thanks, hoping that the contents of this booklet may interest them and all of its readers and prove itself entertaining and of value to those of posterity who may celebrate the the bi-centennial of our county in 1987.

The reader, by perusing the reports of the different meetings and the work of the various committees contained in this publication, will see what an army of patriotic citizens toiled for the jubilee unto a triumphant issue. Their names will not be lost to posterity, and their bright examples will be emulated by their descendants when another hundred years have rolled away and the spot of the Relic Hall, the Banquet Tent, the Centennial Elm, the Old Well, and the Log Cabin will have become doubly sacred to our children's children and to their children.

It would be impossible to mention all of those in detail who rendered effective service in the good cause, but there is one man whom we must single out and salute with words of commendation.

When the chairmanship of the Centennial Executive Committee was offered to Capt. H. F. Beardsley he comprehended at once the magnitude of the work connected with it and modestly shrank from the responsibility, but, at the urgent request of his fellow-citizens, he reluctantly accepted the place.

To plan and carry out a celebration worthy of the event; to organize and complete a scheme by which the relics of the county were to be secured, classified, and placed on exhibition; to originate, arrange, and carry to a brilliant *finale* the grandest parade that ever marched within the bounds of the county; to gather together nearly three hundred of our oldest inhabitants and banquet them; to attend to the minute details of the greatest demonstration the northern tier has ever seen, and to raise, by subscription, the necessary funds to execute the splendid programme required a generous zeal and untiring energy possessed by a very few men, and, fortunately for the county, Captain Beardsley can be listed with that limited band.

In the execution of his plans he was strangely fortunate. There were selected as his assistants an executive and managing committee of gentlemen, the latter under the lead of the Hon. George A. Post; a ladies' auxiliary committee, presided over by Mrs. Henry Warner; a relic committee, in charge of Mrs. S. B. Chase, and a staff of assistant marshals, who were quick to perceive and prompt to execute his plans. It very seldom happens that a leader is supported so loyally through every step of an undertaking by a body of men and women combining so many qualities especially adapted to the service in which they were engaged. No antagonisms were produced by conflicting opinions; no hostilities engendered by unfortunate jealousies; no claims were raised or bitter assaults made, and no dampening spirit of indifference was displayed in any quarter. The committee, coming from all parts of the county, were shown the duty goal, and every man and woman went toward it with zeal and determination.

The admirable work of the newspapers of the county our citizens must ever hold in cordial remembrance. They gave to the patriotic enterprise their helpful and potent influence, and to their constant assistance much of the brilliant success of the Centennial is unquestionably due.

And now that the battle is over, and the fifty-three thousand persons who watched its course know who were in the thickest of the fight, and know how well they struggled for the great Centennial victory, they must harbor for the valiant workers, one and all, a sentiment of profound gratitude.

THE AUTHORS.

PREFACE.

The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth days of October, in the year of our Lord 1887, were fraught with undying memories for the citizens of Susquehanna County. They were the red-letter days of our existence as a community; but the true glory of them belongs to our forefathers, and their title to it all time cannot efface.

The splendid mountains, the silent flowing river, the site of the first log hut, the broad reach of valley, the dust of our fathers were still here to animate us; but the sturdy pioneers were gone and scarcely a vestige remained of their early habitations. Yet the voices of our hallowed dead spoke to us in no uncertain measures, and the lofty influence of their noble lives, we felt, lived with us still, and would live on and on forever. The fruits of their early labors, the results of civil and religious liberty, to enjoy which they braved disease, famine, and the solitude of wilderness, now spread a mantle of light over their sacred resting-places and embalm their memory with a savor more grateful to their descendants than though they were enshrined in the death temples of the royal dead.

During that trio of memorable days we stood upon a point of time with our faces turned toward the past, and, grasping the meaning of the hundred years of our existence as a community, we found ourselves cheerfully weaving new garlands to the never-fading chaplets of those who faced everything most terrible to civilized man in order to lay the broad and deep foundations of free communities; but in the wondrous changes of the century that is gone we see, after all, only the budding of a few seminal principles—in truth not even the beginning of the end.

Standing upon this point of time we find ourselves and our period simple links in the chain of transmission which shall extend the blessings of increased civilization to countless multitudes of our future countrymen. Peering into coming time, far as human eye can reach, not one among us can foretell or even foreshadow the mighty result. What science can calculate it! What poetry describe!

And yet the future destiny of the whole country depends in some

measure upon every man, woman, and child now living beneath the shadow of our flag. Every rain-drop swells the brooklet; every brooklet rushes to the river; every river flows onward to the sea. The broad ocean of our country's glory can only be maintained by each successive generation leaving behind them enduring monuments of their lofty purposes to lift up and help mankind.

May it be the happy lot of those who strove so successfully to give the three October days of 1887 a lasting place in the temple of our local history, ever to cherish the holy fire and substance of the principles of our ancestors, ever to be filled with a love of country that knows no sectional demarkation, ever to be actuated by a feeling of liberality and charity as wide and as deep as the ocean, and always moved by the spirit of that bond of connection which makes us all as one!

1787—Susquehanna County—1887.

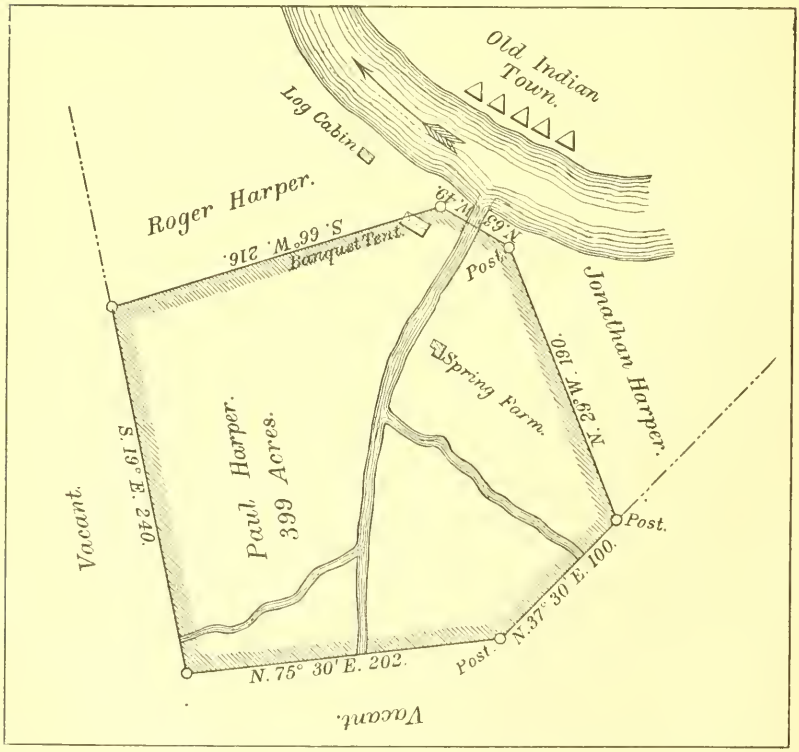
A visitor writing from Mount Vernon in the autumn of 1787 said: "Washington is in perfect health and is watching with profound interest the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Philadelphia."

Comparison of historical events are often interesting. About the time this visitor to Mount Vernon was penning these words concerning the hero of the Revolution three stalwart men, Ozias, Benajah, and Horatio Strong came to the Great Bend of the Susquehanna River, directly from Athens, Greene County, New York. They were well fitted for the burdens of pioneer life. Ozias was fifty-three years old and of powerful physique. His wife, who accompanied him, was the daughter of Pelatiah West, the first settler of Lee, Massachusetts. They had twelve children, one of whom, Pelatiah, Jr., was drowned in the Susquehanna River. Ozias died at Homer, N. Y., November 21, 1807. Horatio, or Orasha, was the son of Ozias, born just nine months and seven days after the marriage of Ozias to Susan West, and was twenty-nine years old when he came to the Great Bend of the Susquehanna, where he was hunter, farmer, and inn-keeper for ten years, after which time he followed the course of empire west to Ohio, dying near Salem in that State in the year 1831.

Captain Benajah Strong, a cousin of Ozias, when he came to the valley of the Susquehanna was forty-seven years old; he was six feet, two inches in height, had been a captain in the Revolution, and although entitled to, he refused, a pension; saw Danbury, Conn., burned; and was married to Jane Cochrane, of Woodbury, Conn., who accompanied him first to Greene County, New York, and then to the valley of the Susquehanna. After three years' residence at the Great Bend of the river he went to Ithaca, and from there to Lansing, where he bought 2,000 acres of land at $1 an acre, which could not now be purchased for $100 per acre. His wife died in 1816, and two years thereafter he married the widow Powers, of Stillwater,

N. Y., who was the mother of the first wife of President Fillmore. Benajah died in 1836 at the ripe age of six and ninety. His second wife died in 1850, eighty years old. His son, Benajah, Jr., died at Lansing in 1851.

The history of the Strong family states that these members of it and their families came to the Great Bend of the Susquehanna "not many miles east of Binghamton" in 1787, but there is no positive proof of their having purchased land at that time. Both Benajah and Ozias bought tracts in the summer of 1790. Benajah secured 601 acres on the south side of the river, which were a part of tracts of land originally warranted to Paul and Roger Harper in 1785, which is shown in the following copy of the original survey plat, and was donated to this work by Surveyor Hiram S. Hanna, of Hallstead.



The following concerning the above plot of survey was taken from the records at Harrisburg:

A draft of a tract of land situated on the southerly side of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna, opposite to an old Tuscarora town, including the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, in Stoke Township, Northumberland County, surveyed on the 25th day of April, 1785, for Paul Harper, by virtue of his warrant, dated the 4th day of April, 1785, containing three hundred and ninety-nine acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.

By WM. GRAY, D. S.

To JOHN LUKENS, Esq.,
Surveyor-General.

Two days before Benajah received a title to his land Ozias purchased 453 acres on the north side of the river, which was a part of the land originally warranted to Joseph Rambo. Ozias must have also owned a part of the Paul Harper tract on the south side of the river, because old documents exist showing that he owned lands adjoining the Elisha Lenard property, which included the mouth of Wiley Creek.

All the land above mentioned was deeded by the warrantees to Tench Francis, who transferred it to the Strongs in the summer of 1790. The next spring Mina Du Bois arrived from Philadelphia as the agent of his brother Abraham, and he bought of Benajah Strong the 601-acre tract on the south side of the river. A large portion of this tract has ever since remained in the family, and is now the property of James T. Du Bois, and on that part adjoining the village of Hallstead is where the Centennial ceremonies took place. (See map of survey.)

What were the Strongs doing between 1787 and 1790? The genealogy of the family proves that the pioneer triune located at the Big Bend of the Susquehanna in 1787. They probably came from Athens, Greene County, New York, for up to that time Benajah owned a ferry-boat plying between Athens and Hudson. They may have crossed Greene County, and, reaching the eastern branch of the Delaware River, passed down it some distance, and then, crossing over to the Susquehanna, followed that stream down to the high bluff on the south side of the river where Hallstead is now situated, and where they erected the first log cabin ever built within the borders of our county. For the first three years they were probably

squatters, spending their time in hunting, trapping, and prospecting. Or, if they did purchase land, the record of the transaction must have been destroyed when the records of Luzerne were burned.

Theirs must have been at first a rude existence. A log house on the picturesque bluff, a single room, which was parlor, kitchen, bedroom and all to the Strongs; scant furniture, oiled paper for window-glass, a pail of water for a mirror, pine knots for candles: the trencher and the wooden bowl for china, pewter for silverware, perhaps milk and warm water for tea, burnt crust for coffee, blackbread for cake. Such was probably their forest fireside and such its interior arrangement. But all around them nature spoke in tones of captivating eloquence, for nowhere, in all the broad domain, was her hand more generous or her smile more winsome than over the region which greeted the eye from the place whereon they had founded their home. It was a wilderness, to be sure, but it was one of nature's most favored wilds. The great ampitheater into which they had roamed was peerless throughout all the country over which they had wandered. It was, in fact, the most picturesque spot from Otsego to the sea. Rings around stood a chain of silent sentinels mantled with towering pine and hemlock, whose Hogarth-line of beauty against a golden autumn sky must have awakened, in their sunset splendors, the admiration of the sturdy pioneers; and the broad reach of river, moving noiselessly beneath the shade of the primeval forest, completed a picture unsurpassed amidst the myriad natural beauties of our wonderland.

No ax of woodman had touched a forest tree except their own. The river was large with fish. The valleys abounded in game, and the recesses of the mountains echoed the footfall of the swift deer and the mournful cry of the panther. The spot now known as "The Rocks" was a den of bears, and across the river from their isolated home were the famous "Three Apple Trees," where the red men were wont to talk for peace or war before Sullivan swept them from the valley. Toward every point of the compass stretched out mighty reaches of woodland, whose dim aisles remained as yet undisturbed by the presence of the pale face. A large portion of the 792 square miles which now make up the area of the county, and on which nearly 50,000 white men dwell, was then known as Stoke Township, and the only habitation existing within its borders was the old Tus-

carora Indian village, just opposite the spot where Salt Lick Creek is lost in the bosom of the Susquehanna. But these tepees were deserted and the Strongs were alone.

From their primitive hut on the bluff to the historic stone set by Dave Rittenhouse on the Upper Delaware before the Revolution, all was solitude. Running along the line now marking the northern confines of the county to Apalacon Creek, not a single impress of white civilization could be seen. Passing thence south to where the old Indian trail crosses the border, no settlement could be found. Thence going westward to the place where Forest City now stands, all was a tenantless wilderness; while the region to the northward, even beyond the Starrucca, had but just caught the sounds of approaching pioneers in the persons of the Comstocks and Bucks; and William Conrad, the Hessian veteran, was then still pushing his way toward the wild valley of the Hopbottom, where he was to have the honor of becoming the progenitor of the first white child born within the present limits of the county. Within this vast area not an acre had been cleared, and, so far as authentic history has recorded, not a blow had been struck for civilization when the Strongs first looked upon the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna at the big bend of the river and called it their home.

Could the clear vision of these brave couriers of civilization have penetrated the vista of the future until it rested upon the dying days of a century a picture would have been unfolded to their view the wondrous truth of which their expanding hearts could not have comprehended. Clio herself would have fallen dumb at a revelation which so far transcended her loftiest conceptions, and the eyes of Cheery Hope would have been dazed by its marvelous revealment.

Instead of a wild waste they would have discovered a great, intelligent, and progressive community. They would have found twenty-seven prosperous and well-populated townships, furnished with excellent school facilities. They would have found manufacturing industries representing two and one-half millions of dollars of capital and paying nearly half a million annually to those employed. They would have found an assessed valuation of real and personal property amounting to over five millions of dollars and farm investments running into the enormous sum of eighteen millions. They would have seen two great railroads intersecting the county and rolling over their

belted ways the products of every nation. They would have found almost every mind awakened with a consciousness of its powers and putting them steadily forth in acquisition of the high purposes for which they were bestowed. They would have found a county of nearly a half hundred thousand souls alert and passing rapidly into harmony with the intellectual enterprise and social progress of the age, with no worm-eaten institutions to palsy their energies, no privileged classes to eat the bread they earned, no blind attachment to old forms, and no prejudices covered with the dust of ages But instead they would have found a heritage of rational liberty; a government based upon popular interests and sustained by popular will; a wilderness vanished and an Eden created, whose inhabitants, by the aid of enlightened commerce, taste the luxuries of every clime. In truth, a spot where the sun of no single day leaves the hilltops and valleys in the same condition as when it rose; every hour fraught with advancement; every day a wonderful development. And, in all of this startling revelation, they could have traced the unmistakable footsteps of the God of nations and the supreme master of the destinies of men.

The Centennial Germ.

In the spring of 1887 Ramanthus M. Stocker, editor of the "Centennial History of Susquehanna County," claimed that, from all the documentary evidence which he could secure, Ozias and Benajah Strong built on the big bend of the river in 1787 the first white home ever erected within the borders of this county, and suggested that, as the Centennial year of that event had arrived, it ought to be duly celebrated. Ex-Congressman George A. Post became deeply interested in this suggestion, and to him the honor is due of having first appealed to the people of the county to celebrate the event. In an able and interesting editorial published by him in the Montrose *Democrat* the 1st day of July, 1887, he expressed his views in part as follows:

It was one hundred years ago this coming fall that the first white man settled permanently within the territory of what now comprises Susquehanna County, and it would seem entirely proper, and, indeed, desirable, that our county's Centennial should be appropriately celebrated. It is our opinion that such a celebration would be heartily enjoyed by our people, and could be made an occasion of rare inter-

est and productive of good results. One hundred years ago the territory embraced in the county of Susquehanna was a part of old Luzerne County, without an inhabitant, save Ozias Strong, who settled at Great Bend, now Hallstead, in the fall of 1787, and became the first resident purchaser of land under Pennsylvania title within the county. That same year, 1787, settlements were made in Harmony, Oakland, and Brooklyn. In Harmony by Moses Comstock, a native of Rhode Island, who located on the flat between the Starrucca and Canawacta Creeks near where they enter the Susquehanna. Here he and his sons, Asa and Abner, made improvements for a number of years, but were finally ousted by Colonel Timothy Pickering, the representative of the Pennsylvania claimants. The case of Comstock is not an isolated instance. Many of the hardy pioneers after paying for their lands to Connecticut claimants and making improvements were compelled to pay for their homes again or be dispossessed under the operation of the Pennsylvania intrusion laws.

The first settlement of Brooklyn was made by Philadelphians, under inducements of John Nicholson, a large landholder in that section; but these people were not fitted for pioneer life, and, becoming discouraged, began to sell their improvements in 1798 to Connecticut settlers. William Conrad, a Hessian, who had been brought over here by the British to fight the Americans, against his will, like many of his brethren, never returned home, but became a settler in Pennsylvania. He settled in Brooklyn in 1787, and his daughter Kate, born that year, was doubtless the first white child born in the county; and Enoch Bishop Merriam, who was born at Great Bend that same year, was the first white child born on the Susquehanna River within this county. Adam Miller, a Protestant Irishman, was also in Brooklyn in 1787. Thus the three nationalities, English, Irish, and German, were here contemporaneously. Prior to 1787 what is now Susquehanna County was a waste, a howling wilderness, covered with a defense forest of maple, beech, birch, chestnut, and ash, interspersed with hemlock, while the valleys and ravines were covered with a thick growth of hemlock and pine, with an undergrowth of laurel. The only occupants of these solitudes were wild animals and savage, roaming bands of Indians.

As the first settlement was made in Hallstead, that of course would be the proper place to hold the Centennial celebration; and if the citizens of that vicinity will move in the matter and manifest a desire to aid the movement we have no doubt that the citizens of all sections of the county would join in furthering the enterprise. We make the suggestion, and if it shall be received with favor we will do all in our power to help along the celebration. The question is, Shall we celebrate?

This appeal was responded to promptly by all of the newspapers of the county, extracts from which are given herewith:

New Milford Advertiser:

The proposition to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Susquehanna County seems to have been favorably received by the people. The project to be successfully carried out demands the hearty co-operation of our best people. A few enterprising, active men in each town in the county, with the assistance of every individual citizen, can make it an assured success. The newspapers of the county should take an active interest in the scheme and every citizen talk and boom the project. Let the good people of Hallstead make a move in the matter.

Independent Republican:

A meeting of the citizens of Great Bend and Hallstead has been called to take action for the proper celebration of the Centennial of the first settlement of Susquehanna County. Let the good work of preparation go on. A hearty acquiescence and a generous support can be counted on from every part of the county. Everybody will want to have a hand in celebrating Susquehanna County's Centennial. It is proper, it is right; our citizens would be derelict in duty should they let the occasion pass without a demonstration commemorating the event—no small affair, but one equaling in magnitude the prosperity, growth, wealth, and intelligence of her people during the period named.

Susquehanna Transcript:

We trust the people of the county will take some immediate action looking to a Centennial celebration of the settlement of this section.

In this country all anniversaries are celebrated much too seldom, and, so far as old Susquehanna County is concerned, there are brains and enterprise sufficient to have a grand memorable anniversary. If our people take hold of the enterprise at all it is safe to say that the affair will be creditable. These are stirring times, and our people are not behind in anything.

It does not matter much where the celebration is held, although Hallstead would seem to be the proper place. What is wanted is immediate, decided action. What does Hallstead say? A move from her would be in order.

Sentinel:

A Centennial celebration of the settlement of Susquehanna County is taking form very rapidly, and, judged by the present indications, a magnificent affair is on the tapis. As the first settlement in the county was made within the present limits of the borough of Hallstead, Hallstead will be the place for holding the Centennial. A committee from that borough visited Montrose on Tuesday, and after conferring with our citizens it was resolved to call a county convention to meet in Montrose on Monday, July 25th, to inaugurate the movement.

Great Bend Plain-leader:

Hallstead greets Susquehanna County with maternal greeting, and this day announces with supreme pleasure that as she furnished the cradle for her birth she feels it her glorious duty to extend her the hospitality necessary to a proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of that happy event. To the citizens of Susquehanna County, Hallstead assisted by her sister borough, Great Bend, and the township, stretches forth a hand of welcome saying, "Come and let us join together in celebrating a birth which has had such splendid results." A county second to none in the State for intelligence; a county, the standard of whose public schools is recognized as among the best in the great Commonwealth; a county where crime is rare and justice a familiar face; a county where political corruption is scarcely known, and where good citizenship prevails; a county whose public opinion has always been of a lofty and pure character; a county whose voice has always been for God, temperance, and the right—this is the result of the glad birth of the county whose cradle was at Hallstead and whose Centennial should be commensurate with the noble record she has made. If the enterprise, energy, and patriotism of the county will now step forward and make the Centennial what it ought to be there will be one day in our history too large for a single page. It will be an event long to be remembered, and one which will be so crowned with interest as to burst with lessons from which we all may learn much that will make us wiser concerning the local history of our splendid county. It is a celebration which concerns us all. Hallstead, assisted by the township and Great Bend Borough, welcomes the citizens of the county. They should prepare to come for a memorial jubilee.

Development of the Centennial Germ.

A few days after the Montrose *Democrat* published its first Centennial leader A. H. McCollum, Henry C. Tyler and W. D. Lusk, of Montrose, arrived at the Mitchell House in Hallstead, and in conversation with N. T. Mitchell and Burgess C. M. Simmons urged upon them the necessity of the citizens of Hallstead taking immediate steps concerning the Centennial celebration. Burgess Simmons at once called a meeting of the citizens to take place at his office, on Main street, on the evening of the 9th of July.

The First Centennial Meeting.

The citizens of Great Bend borough and Great Bend Township were cordially invited to attend this meeting, to which they responded by sending several representatives. James T. Du Bois, of Great Bend Township, was elected president, and John H. Dusenbury, of Great

Bend borough, secretary. The following local committee were selected to take preliminary steps and especially to draft a circular inviting the citizens of the county to hold a convention at Montrose to decide whether the Centennial should be celebrated or not: W. D. Lusk, C. M. Simmons, James T. Du Bois, of Hallstead; Senator Orrin A. Lines, Vincent Reckhow, and T. D. Estabrooks, of Great Bend borough; S. S. Wright, Samuel Loomis, C. B. Dixon, of Great Bend Township. Adjourned to meet the 19th of July at the same place.

A Wrinkle Smoothed Out.

In the mean time a slight dispute arose. Great Bend borough claimed that the first cabin was erected by Ozias Strong on the north side of the river near the present site of the Erie Railroad station, while the Hallsteadians were positive that the first cabin was built on the south river bank opposite the present residence of C. J. Langley. The discussion became animated. Two citizens of Great Bend, in search of information, visited the oldest resident of the neighborhood, John Buck, son of the Red Rock pioneer, who lives between Great Bend and Susquehanna. Scarcely had they arrived at the Buck farm when up drove two citizens of Hallstead, also in search of information. The venerable old man, who, high in the nineties, is quite infirm, said he was under the impression that the first house was built "on the other side of the river" (the north side), but was not positive. The Hallstead representatives returned to their homes and reported that "Mr. Buck is a very feeble old man, and is under the impression that he is living on the other (north) side of the river, and therefore the 'other' side which he referred to was in reality the Hallstead side," while the Great Bend delegates insisted that "the old man knew what he was talking about." Finally it was agreed to leave the settlement of the disputed point to the Montrose convention, and the local cauldron cooled off.

The Hallsteadians Meet Again.

At the adjourned meeting held in Justice Simmon's office, the 19th day of July, James T. Du Bois was elected president and W. J. Pike secretary. The following delegates were chosen to attend the Montrose convention: N. T. Mitchell, W. J. Pike, Hallstead; Senator O. A. Lines, T. D. Estabrooks, Great Bend borough; S. S. Wright, James T. Du Bois, Great Bend Township. Before the meeting adjourned the following circular was drafted, and being printed the next morning, was mailed to every postmaster in the county:

Centennial Celebration

Of Susquehanna County.

☞A convention to make arrangements for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary has been called to meet at

Montrose on Monday, the 25th of July, 1887,

At 2 o'clock, p. m. It is respectfully requested that each township and borough send one or more delegates to this Convention.

By Order of Executive Committee.

Please post this.

WM. J. PIKE, *Sec'y.*

Convention at Montrose.

On the afternoon of the 25th day of July a goodly number of the citizens of the county, in response to the Centennial Call of the Hallstead Local Committee, assembled in the court-room at Montrose for the purpose of devising plans for the jubilee. The Hon. George A. Post, of Montrose, was elected chairman, and W. J. Pike, of Hallstead, secretary. After stating the object of the meeting, Chairman Post requested that all who were interested in commemorating the Centennial of the county should respond to their names at the call of the different towns. The following gentlemen responded:

Brooklyn—J. O. Bullard, C. J. Lathrop. Clifford—J. D. Charle, J. R. Hankins. Gibson—J. J. Manning. Great Bend Borough—T. D. Estabrooks, O. A. Lines. Great Bend Township—S. S. Wright, James T. Du Bois. Hallstead—W. J Pike, N. T Mitchell. Hopbottom—W. P. Crandall, E. Carpenter, F. A. Osborn, Squire Carpenter. Jessup—J. G. Snow. Jackson—O. H. Perry, L. D. Benson. Liberty—L. E. Stanford, S. E. Warner. Franklin—W. C. Smith, F. A. Smith. Choconut—M. J. Golden, M. McIerny. New Milford—A. B. Smith, T. W. Boyle. Forest Lake—Abner Griffis. Rush—I. M. Gray, W. N. Barnes. Thomson Borough—J. D. Miller. Montrose—J. P. Taylor, G. A. Post, S. J. Northrop.

At the close of this call the Hon. M. J. Larabee moved that the county celebrate its one hundredth anniversary. An interesting discussion ensued, in which the following gentlemen took part: Hon. J. B. McCollum, J. W. Chapman, Hon. M. J. Larabee, A. B. Smith, I. M. Gray, W. P. Crandall, O. H. Perry, A. O. Warren, J. G. Snow,

Abner Griffis, S. S. Wright, T. D. Estabrooks, J. D. Miller, and others. The motion being put to vote, it was unanimously decided to celebrate. A motion was then made that the celebration take place at Hallstead. T. D. Estabrooks, of Great Bend Borough, offered an amendment that the Executive Committee to be appointed be empowered to select the place and date of the celebration. The chair then appointed the following persons to name fifteen citizens of the county to act as an executive committee; M. J. Larabee, Oliver H. Perry, James T. Du Bois: and these gentlemen selected Capt. H. F. Beardsley, of Montrose, chairman: C. M. Simmons, of Hallstead; T. D. Estabrooks, of Great Bend Borough; James T. Du Bois, Great Bend Township; C. M. Shelp, New Milford; L. D. Benson, Jackson; W. P. Crandall, Hopbottom; J. E. Carmalt, Choconut; W. H. Sherwood, Rush; I. P. Baker, Dimock; C. J. Lathrop, Brooklyn; Horace Sweet, Harford; Dr. E. Gardner, Clifford; J. D. Miller, Thomson; M. J. Larabee, Susquehanna. On motion of James T. Du Bois a ladies' auxiliary committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee. The following members were chosen and empowered to add to their numbers: Mrs. Henry Warner, Montrose, chairman; Miss E. C. Blackman, Montrose; Mrs. S. B. Chase, Hallstead; Mrs. John Hayden and Mrs. L. A. Smith, New Milford; Mrs. J. H. Cook and Mrs. M. J. Larabee, Susquehanna; Mrs. James T. Du Bois and Mrs. Theodore Hays, of Great Bend Township; Mrs. D. C. Bronson and Miss Emily Griggs, of Great Bend Borough.

After deciding that the Executive Committee should meet at Hallstead the 30th of July the convention adjourned.

Executive Meeting at Hallstead.

The meeting of the 30th of July was not well attended, only nine members of the committee being present, as follows: C. M. Shelp, J. D. Miller, Dr. E. Gardner, James T. Du Bois, Horace Sweet, C. M. Simmons, M. J. Larabee, W. P. Crandall, T. D. Estabrooks.

A final decision was to be made at this meeting as to where and when the celebration was to take place. The committee were first escorted to the ground of the Keystone Agricultural Society, situated on the north side of the river, and all of the advantages of that place were fully explained to them. They then visited Du Bois Grove, on the south side of the river, and subsequently the rink. At 3 30

p. m. the meeting was held at the Mitchell House, and in the absence of Chairman Beardsley, T. D. Estabrooks, of Great Bend Boro, was called to the chair, and W. J. Pike acted as secretary.

W. T. Estabrooks, the president of the Keystone Agricultural Society, attended the meeting and suggested that, provided the Centennial celebration were held on the fair grounds and the regular admission fee charged, the society would meet a large part of the Centennial expenses. Dr. Gardner, Horace Sweet, W. P. Crandall, and others vigorously objected to this proposition, and James T. Du Bois, having moved that the celebration take place in Hallstead on the 14th and 15th of September, the motion was unanimously carried. The Executive Committee was then increased to forty-two members, and each member was empowered to select two persons in his district to raise subscriptions for the Centennial fund. The following is a complete list of the Executive Committee as it was finally constituted: Apolacon—Wm. Creigh; Ararat—J. C. Bushnell; Auburn—D. C. Titman; Bridgewater—M. J. Harrington; Choconut—James E. Carmalt; Brooklyn—C. J. Lathrop; Clifford, 1st district—Dr. E. Gardner; Clifford, 2d district—J. F. Hankins; Dimock—I. P. Baker; Dundaff—Thomas Hallstead, Wm. H. Olmstead; Forest Lake—W. A. Southwell; Franklin—F. A. Smith; Friendsville—Richard Foran; Gibson—George E. Resseguie; Great Bend Township—Jas. T. Du Bois; Great Bend Boro—T. D. Estabrooks; Hallstead—C. M. Simmons; Harford—Watson Jeffers; Harmony, 1st district—S. H. Barnes, Charles Schlager; Harmony, 2d district—J. S. Brandt; Herrick Centre—Sanford Burns; Hopbottom—W. P. Crandall; Jackson—L. D. Benson; Jessup—P. D. Roe; Lathrop—Henry Decker; Lenox—Oliver Loomis; Liberty—L. E. Stanford; Little Meadows—E. B. Beardslee; Middletown—Patrick White; Montrose—Capt. H. F. Beardsley; New Milford—C. M. Shelp; New Milford Township—L. J. De Witt; Oakland Township—Bradley Beebe; Oakland Borough—Anson Andrews; Rush—Wm. Sherwood; Silver Lake—Wm. Meeker; Springville—P. E. Brush; Susquehanna, 1st ward—M. J. Larabee; Susquehanna, 2d ward—W. H. Telford; Thomson Boro—J. D. Miller; Thomson Township—L. J. Wrighter; Uniondale—H. H. Lewis.

W. J. Pike was chosen to act as permanent secretary of the committee.

Adjourned to meet at New Milford, August 6.

The Subscription Meeting at Hallstead.

As soon as the place was finally settled upon for the celebration the people of Hallstead demonstrated how worthily the honor had been bestowed. A meeting of the citizens was promptly called to take place at the office of Burgess Simmons and it was a crowded one. Among the business men who participated were N. T. Mitchell, J. R. Douglass, Dr. F. D. Lamb, C. J. Langley, John L. Smith, John A Millane, E. R. Mason, W. M. Snyder, W. F. Simrell, L. H. De Forrest, Dell Stanford, J. H. Hollon, L. B. Crook, E. D. Burton, J. J. Stockholm, and E. E. Tuttle. The object of the meeting was to raise money for the Centennial fund. Within thirty minutes after the subscription book was opened the business men of the prosperous little borough had placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee $300. A committee of ladies, with Mrs. G. W. Capwell as chairman, was appointed, and within a week the names of nearly every man, woman, and child in the village were on the subscription list. It is believed to be the first instance in the history of this or any other country where such a complete subscription canvass has been made with such results. It demonstrated that if Susquehanna County showed one-half as much interest in the Centennial as Hallstead did it would prove an unparalleled success, and it did.

Meeting at New Milford.

The 6th day of August found a large gathering of the committee at the Jay House. At this meeting the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, the sage of Glenwood, was in attendance, and the following members of the committee were present :

Bridgewater, M. J. Harrington ; Brooklyn, C. J. Lathrop ; Clifford, Dr. E. Gardiner ; Friendsville, Richard Foran ; Great Bend Township, James T. Du Bois ; Great Bend Borough, T. D. Estabrooks ; Hallstead, C. M. Simmons ; Hopbottom, W. P. Crandall ; Jackson, L. D. Benson ; Montrose, George A. Post (proxy for Chairman Beardsley) ; New Milford, C. M. Shelp ; New Milford Township, A. B. Kent (proxy for L. J. De Witt) ; Oakland, Bradley Beebe ; Susquehanna, 1st ward, J. Clark, jr. (proxy for M. J. Larabee) ; Susquehanna, 2d ward, William H. Telford ; Thomson, J. D. Miller ; Rush, William Sherwood ; Jessup, Peter D. Roe.

In the absence of Chairman Beardsley the Hon. George A. Post was called to the chair ; W. J. Pike, secretary.

The question of finance was brought up, and the following reports were made concerning the amounts already pledged: Clifford, $25; Great Bend Township, $50; Great Bend Borough, $50; Hallstead, $400; Oakland, $50; Susquehanna, $100; Thomson, $15; Montrose, $200.

The chair appointed the following persons to invite some distinguished citizen of the county to deliver the historical address: L. D. Benson, J. D. Miller, James T. Du Bois. After a short consultation it was decided unanimously to invite the Hon. J. B. McCollum, president judge of Susquehanna County.

Owing to the fact that the date, 14th and 15th of September, allowed a very short time for proper preparations for the Centennial, and also that it would be impossible for the Governor of the State to be present at that time, the date was postponed until some time between the 10th and 15th of October, the precise date to be settled hereafter.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, upon invitation of the chair, addressed the committee, giving much practical advice and encouragement to the enterprise. By a rising vote, which was unanimous, Mr. Grow was invited to be present at the Centennial and address the people.

The chairman was empowered to select fifteen persons to constitute the Committee on Invitation.

M. B. Wright, of Susquehanna, was unanimously elected as treasurer of the Centennial fund.

A general managing committee was selected, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hon. George A. Post, chairman; Hon. M. J. Larabee, C. M. Shelp, C. M. Simmons, T. D. Estabrooks, O. H. Perry, James T. Du Bois. W. J. Pike was elected secretary of this committee.

Adjourned to meet at Montrose August 20.

First Meeting at the Centennial Cabin

Was held by the managing committee on the 19th day of August, the following members being present: Hon. G. A. Post, chairman; Hon. M. J. Larabee, James T. Du Bois, C. M. Shelp, C. M. Simmons. Capt. Beardsley was also present.

The principal object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps concerning the arrangement of the programme. After considerable

discussion it was decided to have a grand parade, in which was to be represented every township in the county, all the civic societies, professions, and occupations to take part, and the parade was to be reviewed by the Governor and distinguished guests at the Log Cabin, a reception by the Governor to the old settlers of the county at the Log Cabin, historical address by Judge McCollum, addresses by Governor Beaver, Hon. G. A. Grow, ex-Governor C. C. Carpenter, of Iowa; Hon. Martin A. Foran, of Ohio: Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Tioga County; and Hon. W. W. Phelps, of New Jersey; a Centennial hymn by Miss Sarah Jones, of Harford; a Centennial poem by Edith May; series of amusements, a band of Tuscarora Indians, exhibition of relics, music by all of the bands in the county, fantastic parade, fire-works and illumination of Mount Manctonome.

By resolution the Hallstead Council was requested to give to the Managing Committee power to dispose of all privileges during the Centennial: also to permit the erection of the Log Cabin, already erected, which requests were promptly granted at a special meeting of the Council. The authority to grant privileges was given to C. M. Simmons and James T. Du Bois. Captain Beardsley was authorized to secure necessary tents, and was chosen to act as grand marshal of the great parade.

Adjourned *sine die*.

EXECUTIVE MEETING AT MONTROSE 20TH OF AUGUST.

This meeting was held in the court-house. Members present, Chairman Beardsley, William Sherwood, W. P. Crandall, Watson Jeffers, C. J. Lathrop, C. M. Shelp, Peter D. Roe, James E. Carmalt, D. C. Titman, M. J. Harrington, L. J. De Witt, W. J. Pike, secretary.

Hon George A. Post, chairman of Managing Committee, submitted a draft of the Centennial programme arranged by his committee, which (completed at subsequent meetings) will be found elsewhere.

Each member of the Executive Committee was authorized to appoint one person in his district to collect relics. After a general discussion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman

AT THE LOG CABIN SEPTEMBER 1ST.

This was the most interesting meeting so far held, inasmuch as a number of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee were present, and much

enthusiasm prevailed. Members of the Executive Committee present: Chairman Beardsley, J. C. Bushnell, D. C. Fitman, M. J. Harrington, C. J. Lathrop, F. A. Smith, C. M. Simmons, George E. Resseguie, Watson Jeffers, W. P. Crandall, L. D. Benson, L. E. Stanford, E. B. Beardslee, L. J. De Witt, M. J. Larabee, J. D. Miller, James T. Du Bois.

Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee present: Mrs. S. B. Chase, Mrs. W. K. Hatch, Mrs. James T. Du Bois, Mrs. M. J. Larabee, Mrs. J. H. Cook, Mrs. John Hayden, Mrs. Wm. D. Lusk, Mrs. Olive McIntosh.

The date for holding the Centennial was definitely fixed for the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October.

The following committee of ladies were appointed to receive and care for the relics: Mrs. S. B. Chase, chairman; Mrs. W. K. Hatch, Mrs. Olive McIntosh, Mrs. J. H. Cook, Mrs. M. J. Larabee, Mrs. James T. Du Bois, Mrs. Theodore Hays, Mrs. G. W. Capwell, Mrs. S. P. More, Mrs. Fred Smith, Miss Celia De Forest, Miss Kitty Hayden, Miss Agnes Pope.

The happy proposition was made to give a banquet to all old settlers of seventy years and upwards, at which the Governor and distinguished guests were to be present, and it was received and adopted with applause.

The following Committee on Music was appointed: L. J. De Witt, George E. Resseguie, W. A. Southard, J. D. Miller, and C. M. Simmons.

Miss Sarah Jones, of Harford, was unanimously chosen to write the Centennial hymn.

The following complete list of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee was approved by the Executive Committee, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman: Apolacon, Mrs. E. B. Beardslee; Ararat, Mrs. J. C. Bushnell; Auburn, Mrs. B. E. James; Bridgewater, Mrs. M. J. Harrington, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Mrs. Pickering; Brooklyn, Mrs. H. L. Bailey, Mrs. E. A. Weston, Mrs. Ansel Tewksbury, Mrs. Willis Kent, Mrs. Dr. Chamberlin; Choconut, Mrs. James E. Carmalt, Mrs. John C. Morris, Miss Mary Chamberlain; Clifford, Mrs. M. C. Stewart; Dundaff, Mrs. Susan Chambers; Dimock, Miss Mary Sherer, Miss Lettie Woodhouse; South Montrose, Mrs. A. H. Jones, Mrs. J. D. Baker; Forest Lake, Miss Sarah Wright;

Franklin, Mrs. Aubrey Smith, Mrs. J. L. Merriman, Mrs. Hiram Smith, Mrs. J. H. Munger; Friendsville, Mrs. Dr. Handrick; Gibson, Mrs. Geo. B. Tiffany, Mrs. C. W. Resseguie, Mrs. Wm. Maxey, Miss Rhoda Carpenter; Hallstead, Mrs. J. T. Du Bois, Mrs. S. B. Chase, Mrs. Wm. McIntosh; Great Bend, Mrs. Emeline Griggs, Mrs. Theodore Hays; Harford, Mrs. Lee Tiffany, Mrs. J. C. Tyler, Miss S. M. Jones; Harmony, Mrs. Westfall, Mrs. McKune; Lanesboro, Mrs. David Taylor, Mrs. Lyon; Herrick, Mrs. Burritt, Mrs. Lyon; Jackson, Mrs. O. H. Perry, Mrs. Alvin Bartlett, Mrs. William Holmes, Mrs. Ormer Olin, Mrs. Orville Griffis; Jessup, Miss Eliza Young; Glenwood, Mrs. Frederic P. Grow, Miss Hartley; Hopbottom, Mrs. Freeman Bell, Mrs. Myron Titus; Liberty, Mrs. Fred. Stanford, Mrs. Ansel Gere, Miss Carrie Truesdell; Middletown, Mrs. Mary Dimond; Montrose, Mrs. Henry Warner, chairman; Miss E. C. Blackman, Mrs. W. D. Lusk, Mrs. W. H. Jessup, Mrs. J. B. McCollum; New Milford, Mrs. John Hayden, Mrs. Dr. L. A. Smith; Rush, Mrs. V. L. Atwater, Mrs. I. F. Hillis, Mrs. Geo. Hillis, Mrs. Norman Granger; Silver Lake, Mrs. E. P. Rose, Miss J. Simpson; Springville, Mrs. Dr. Lathrop, Miss Philena Meacham; Susquehanna, Mrs. J. H. Cook, Mrs. M. J. Larabee; Thomson, Mrs. C. R. Casterline, Mrs. N. S. Foster; Ararat, Mrs. J. H. Bloxham, M. C. Tyler; Auburn Four Corners, Mrs. P. C. Bushnell; Auburn Centre, Mrs. John Tewksbury; West Auburn, Mrs. Theodore Hays; Elkdale, Mrs. J. C. Wells and Miss Eva Lowny; Uniondale, Mrs. Ashur Burdick; Dundaff, Mrs. George W. Hall; Clifford, Mrs. George W. Stephens; Royal, Mrs. Stephens; Great Bend, Mrs. T. D. Estabrooks and Mrs. P. H. Lines; Clifford, Mrs. Ira J. Wetherby and Mrs. Theodore James; Gibson, Mrs. W. W. Pope, Mrs. Leroy Barnes, Mrs. D. E. Whitney, Mrs. Burton Tiffany; New Milford, Mrs. C. A. Summers, Mrs. W. T. Harding; Montrose, Miss Florence Lathrop.

Final Meeting of Executive Committee.

There was a large gathering of the Executive Committee at the Jay House, New Milford, on the 22d of September. Three ladies of the Auxiliary Committee, Mrs. John Hayden, Mrs. L. A. Smith, and Mrs. C. W. Resseguie were present. Captain Beardsley presided; W. J. Pike, secretary. It was the last meeting of the Executive Committee, and Chairman Beardsley took occasion to urge upon the members increased activity. He presented the importance of ascertain-

ing how much money had been collected and pledged by the different towns and asked the various committeemen to report The roll was called with the following result: Ararat, —; Apolacon, —; Auburn, $10; Bridgewater, $25; Choconut, —; Brooklyn, $5; Clifford, 1st district, $48; Clifford, 2d district, —; Dimock, $50; Dundaff, —; Forest Lake, —; Franklin, —; Friendsville, $10.75; Gibson, $28.25; Great Bend Township, $50; Great Bend, $50; Hallstead, $400; Harford, —; Harmony, 1st district, —; Harmony, 2d district, —; Herrick, —; Hopbottom, $16.95; Jackson, $25; Jessup, —; Lathrop, —; Lenox, —; Liberty, —; Little Meadows, —; Middletown, —; Montrose, $250; New Milford, $50; New Milford Township, $10; Oakland Township, $30; Oakland Borough, —; Rush, $25; Silver Lake, —; Springville, —; Susquehanna, $200; Thomson Borough, $17; Thomson Township, —; Uniondale, —. Total, $1,299.95.

The proffered use of Du Bois Grove, on Spring Farm, adjoining Hallstead, for Centennial purposes was accepted by the committee.

The following Committee on Public Comfort was appointed: J. Gregg McCreary, chairman; Mrs. Dr. Dayton, Mrs. C. E. Bennett, Mrs. C. J. Langley, Mrs. O. A. Lines, Mrs. C. B. Woodward, Mrs. Henry Ackert.

The chair appointed the following Reception Committee to receive and look after the comfort of invited guests. Hon. William H. Jessup, chairman: Hon. J. H. Cook, Hon. O. A. Lines, Hon. E. H. True, Hon. William Maxey, William M. Post, Esq., Gaylord Curtis, Esq., W. D. Lusk, Esq., James P. Taylor, Esq.

The chair appointed the following Committee on Decorations: C. J. Langley, chairman; Richard Phillips, C. W. Bankes, L. B. Crook, Mrs. A. G. Young, Mrs. F. D. Lamb, Miss Jennie Barnes, Miss Theo. McKinney.

A committee of five on Pyrotechnics and Illumination was appointed, as follows: Frank Sands, chairman; Dimmock Jenks, John Maynard, John W. Dusenbury, W. T. Estabrooks. It was decided to make a naval engagement on the river the main feature for one evening, and "Admiral" Findon, of Susquehanna, was selected to have charge of it.

Capt. H. F. Beardsley, Hon. George A. Post, and James T. Du Bois were selected to complete and secure the printing of the programme.

At the written request of Treasurer M. B. Wright, of Susquehanna, E. R. Mason, of Hallstead, was appointed assistant treasurer of the Centennial fund; C. M. Simmons, M. J. Larabee, and C. M. Shelp were appointed as Finance and Auditing Committee.

Chairman Beardsley was specially directed by the committee to extend an invitation to W. F. Hallstead and wife, of Scranton, to be the guests of the county during the Centennial. He was also instructed to make arrangements for excursion rates on the D. L. & W. and Erie railroads; to advertise for bids from experienced caterers to furnish the dinner to the old settlers; to select a leader for the Centennial chorus, and to decide as to the amounts to be expended in the different features of the programme.

Each member of the Executive Committee was instructed to select a young lady from his district to act as waitress at the old settlers' banquet.

After a full and free interchange of opinions it was decided that to entitle a person to be called an "old settler" he or she must be seventy years old or upward and have resided in the county forty years or more.

The question of charging a small admission fee at the Relic Hall, in case the amount subscribed should be deemed insufficient, was left to the chairman of the Executive Committee, and the members of the Managing Committee; but in no case should those who have contributed be charged an admission fee.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The Invitation Committee.

The Hon. George A. Post, chairman of the Managing Committee, who was empowered at the 6th of August meeting at New Milford to select fifteen prominent citizens of the county to serve on the Committee on Invitations, with the understanding that he was to act as chairman, selected the following gentlemen: A. Lathrop, Montrose; Dr. D. C. Ainey, New Milford; W. Scott Brandt, Brandts; L. Griffis, Jackson; E. T. Tiffany, Harford; Jno. Tewksbury, Auburn; H. F. Handrick, Forest Lake; T. Sullivan, Silver Lake; T. P. Phinney, Dundaff; G. L. Lewis, Thomson; H. L. Bailey, Brooklyn; V. Reckhow, Great Bend; J. L. Merriman, Liberty; J. W. Chapman, Montrose.

The following is as near a *fac-simile* as possible of the first circular sent out by this committee:

Banquet -:- and -:- Reception

—TO—

OLD SETTLERS.

LOG CABIN, Hallstead, Pa.,
September 26th, 1887.

Gentlemen:

At the celebration of the Centennial of the first white settlement within the territory now comprising Susquehanna County, to be holden on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October, 1887, at Hallstead, a banquet will be tendered to the "old settlers" who have resided in the county for forty years or more, and are now seventy years of age and upward, and a special reception will be given them by His Excellency, Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor of this Commonwealth, in the log cabin on the site of the cabin built by Ozias Strong, the first white settler.

Of this honored number of our County's early settlers, to whom is due so much of its present prosperity, you are one; and we hereby extend to you a most cordial and pressing invitation to accept the hospitality of the County on Wednesday, October 12th, and join in the Centennial festivities, which must prove of especial interest to you, and which will give you a splendid opportunity to revive old memories, renew and cement old friendships, and have a day of supreme pleasure.

We beg you to bend every effort to honor the occasion with your presence.

Enclosed herewith be pleased to find "Banquet Card," presentation of which will entitle you to the distinguished consideration to be accorded the old settlers.

Expressing the ardent hope that you may be given health and strength to accept this invitation, we subscribe ourselves,

Yours Fraternally,

GEO. A. POST,	*LEANDER GRIFFIS,*	*THOS. P. PHINNEY,*
AZOR LATHROP,	*E. T. TIFFANY,*	*GILES L. LEWIS,*
J. W. CHAPMAN,	*JOHN TEWSKBURY,*	*VINCENT RECKHOW,*
D. C. AINEY,	*HENRY F. HANDRICK,*	*J. L. MERRIMAN,*
W. SCOTT BRANDT,	*TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,*	*H. L. BAILEY,*

Committee on Invitations.

The committee extended invitations to the Governor of the State, James A. Beaver, and to the following distinguished sons of Susquehanna County: Hon. G. A. Grow, Judge H. W. Williams, of Tioga County, Pennsylvania; Congressman Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland, Ohio; Ex-Governor C. C. Carpenter, of Iowa; also to Hon. W. W. Phelps, of New Jersey.

The following letters were received in reply to the invitations:

GOVERNOR BEAVER'S LETTER.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, *August 18th, 1887.*

Hon. GEO. A. POST, *Chairman, &c., Montrose, Pa.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, inviting me to participate in the observance of the 100th Anniversary of the settlement of the territory comprising the county of Susquehanna, between the 10th and 15th of October, has been received. I am greatly honored by the invitation, and will have much pleasure in accepting it if nothing now unforeseen prevents. I will endeavor to attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Montrose on the 13th, and will be glad to know which day of the Centennial exercises you would prefer that I should be at Hallstead. Please advise me as early as possible, as the pressure upon my time for that week is very great, and the arrangement of other engagements will depend upon the day fixed for my joining you in the services of your Centennial.

If convenient for you I would prefer to go to Hallstead after the meeting of the State Board.

Very cordially, yours,

JAMES A. BEAVER.

The official announcement that Governor Beaver would be present at the Centennial sent a thrill of pleasure through the hearts of the masses, and it was especially gratifying to the old settlers, who were thereby assured of the honor of taking the brave soldier and eminent ruler by the hand and sitting down with him at the banquet.

JUDGE WILLIAMS'S LETTER.

WELLSBORO, PA., *September 9, 1887.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Susquehanna County is at hand. The session of the supreme court begins on the first Monday of October (the 3d), at Pittsburgh, at which time and place I must be present. I shall endeavor, however, to be present, if possible, on the 11th. I have an affection for the rugged hills and the sturdy men and women of Susquehanna County that will live while I live. I shall never cease to regard with affection the county of my birth,

in which the years of my minority were spent, and whose soil holds the sacred ashes of father and mother. Thanks for the invitation. I shall come if I can.

Very truly, yours,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

CONGRESSMAN FORAN'S LETTER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *September 6, 1887.*

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of September 3, extending an invitation to be present and participate in the Centennial Celebration of the first settlement of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, was received this morning. Please accept my thanks and present my compliments to the other gentlemen of the committee for your own and their kind consideration in this matter. It will afford me much pleasure to meet you and other citizens of my native county upon this occasion. If you will kindly inform me upon which day it would best suit your arrangements to have me present I will so arrange my business matters as to be present. Either day will suit me.

I am, very truly yours,

M. A. FORAN.

GOVERNOR CARPENTER'S LETTER.

FORT DODGE, IA., *September 10, 1887.*

Hon. GEO. A. POST.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 3d instant in which you invite me to be present at Hallstead, in Susquehanna County, at the proposed celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the county. The invitation, and the cordial words of the letter communicating it to me, are most gratefully received. No ordinary difficulty would prevent me from responding in person. But I regret to say that private business, which I can neither avoid nor postpone, will prevent me from coming. A few years since I revisited my native town of Harford. The evidences of progress in every avenue of enterprise with which I was met on every hand were to me a source of pride and gratification. In the years of my absence I had met, in other States, and in all the varied pursuits and enterprises of this great country, many of the sons of Susquehanna; and it was to me a source of gratification that my native county, and the people with whom my youth and younger manhood had been spent, could send so many of their sons to aid in laying the foundation of other Commonwealths and to promote the industries of other communities, and yet keep abreast with any other locality of the civilized world in all the activities of this progressive age. I compared the comfort of her homes, the advancement of her system of schools, the growth of her church enterprises, the beneficence of her public charities, the wealth of her producing classes, the beauty and intelligence of her daughters,

and the push and perserverance of her sons with that of my home on the more fertile prairies of Iowa, and I was more than ever convinced that man "constitute the State."

All honor then to good old Susquehanna! May she move on by the unconquerable endeavor of her people like the waters of the river whose name she bears that broadens and deepens as they flow! With great respect.

Very truly, yours,

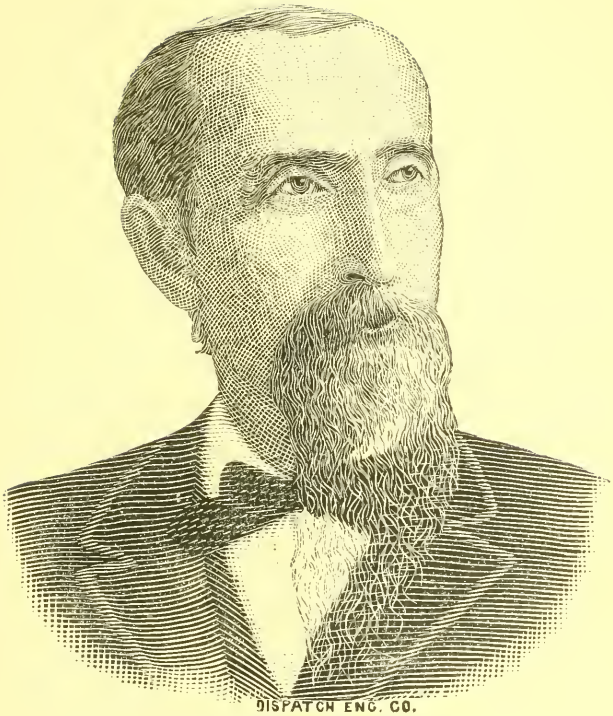
C. C. CARPENTER.

Chairman Beardsley's Headquarters in Montrose.

The six weeks preceding the memorable three days of October were busy ones at Captain Beardsley's headquarters in Montrose, where he was assisted by Chairman Post, of the Managing Committee, and Centennial Secretary W. J. Pike. Circular after circular was sent out to the citizens of the county, one urging them to collect relics for the exhibition, another couched in generous and kindly tones inviting the old settlers to the Governor's reception and banquet; one appealed for money to meet the necessary expenses of the celebration, another urged the different marshals to activity concerning the details of the great parade, and when the responses came pouring in the chairman and his assistants were surprised and overwhelmed. Endless lists of relics were brought in by every mail. No one had dreamed that the homes of Susquehanna County were such relic and art treasure bonanzas, and the old settlers' lists seemed to rival the relics. The thriving town of Gibson sent in a list of her oldest citizens, which we print herewith as a sample of the reports received:

Gibson's Oldest Citizens.

Matthew McPherson, 92; George Woodward, 86; Eliza Dimock, 88; Lee Sparks, 86; Naby Maxon, 86; Nathan Kenedy, 85; Mrs. M. Chamberlin, 84; Fitch Resseguie, 83; Aliste Bennett, 82; Mrs. Chancey Barnes, 82; Mrs. Ira Washburn, 81; Aaron Resseguie, 80; Lines Green, 81; Gerdon Abel, 80; Alonzo Kinney, 80; Mrs. Raymond Sweet, 80; Mrs. Roswell Barnes, 80; James Bennett, 79; Mrs. James Bennett, 78; Clint Roberts, 78; Mrs. Clint Roberts, 74; Mrs. L. G. Bennett, 77; Betsey Chamberlin, 76; Simeon Manzer, 76; Zelotus Bronson, 75; Achus Card, 75; L. G. Bennett, 75; Mrs. John Senior, 75; Prescot Griggs, 78; Mrs. Prescot Griggs, 75; G. W. Bills, 75; Benjamin Bennett, 73; Harrison Resseguie, 73; Mrs. Wm. Thayer, 73; Wm. H. Pope, 73; Isaic Hallstead, 73; William Prescot, over 70; Lucy C. Chamberlin, over 70; Persilla Barnes, over 70; Owen Williams, over 70; Alvira Pickering, over 70; Theron Washburn, over 70; John Brundage, 73; J. G. Stiles,



CAPTAIN H. F. BEARDSLEY.

72; Mrs. Emily Woodward, 72; J. L. Gillet, 72; Mrs. J. G. Stiles, 71; Almon Sweet, 71; Mrs. G. W. Bills, 71; Mrs Wm. Roper, 71; John Steenback, 71; Henry Howell, 70; Mrs. Price, 70; Stephen Potter, 70; J. Burrows, 70.

The average age of the first thirty-one persons is a little over eighty years; the sum of their ages is 2,483 years. The average of the fifty-five is seventy-six years. The sum of all their ages is 4,189 years.

These revelations of the remarkable longevity existing in our county demonstrated to the committee at once that to banquet all of the old settlers who had reached three-score-and-ten, as it was at first proposed, would require a mammoth tent four hundred feet long and three hundred feet wide, and no caterer could be found equal to the task of furnishing the dinner. Thus the necessity of limiting the number became evident, which resulted in placing the time of residence in the county at forty years.

The correspondence concerning the parade was immense, and often the midnight oil was burned in order to keep up with the work. The following as a sample of the circulars issued concerning the parade is herewith given:

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Montrose, Pa., Sept. 15, 1887.

Less than four weeks remain in which to complete preparations for our County Centennial. A growing and widespread interest is being manifested, and the committees need but the active aid and co-operation of our citizens to render it an occasion forever memorable in the history of our county. The full programme of exercises will be published at an early day, and Centennial posters will soon confront you with attractive head-lines.

The grand parade, which will take place on Wednesday, October 12th, will doubtless be the finest ever witnessed in the county. It is expected that each township and borough will be distinctly represented in it, and they should at once take steps to organize their delegation. To facilitate organization, and to divide the county into convenient divisions, the chairman, who, by resolution of the Executive Committee, was made grand marshal, has grouped the townships and boroughs of the county into seven divisions and appointed a division marshal for each, as follows:

First Division—Auburn, Rush, Springville, Dimock, and Jessup. Marshal, D. C. Titman, of Auburn.

Second Division—Forest Lake, Middletown, Apolacon, Little Meadows, Choconut, Friendsville, and Silver Lake. Marshal, Wm. A. Southwell, of Forest Lake.

Third Division—Brooklyn, Lathrop, Hopbottom, Bridgewater, and Montrose. Marshal, H. C. Jessup, of Montrose.

Fourth Divison—Lenox, Harford, New Milford Township, and New Milford Borough. Marshal, D. N. Hardy, of Lenox.

Fifth Division—Clifford, Dundaff, Herrick, Uniondale, Ararat, Gibson, and Jackson. Marshal, Dr. Wm. Rogers, of Gibson.

Sixth Division—Thomson Township, Thomson Borough, Harmony, Susquehanna, Oakland Township, and Oakland Borough. Marshal, Wm. H. Telford.

Seventh Division—Hallstead, Great Bend Township, Great Bend Borough, Liberty, and Franklin. Marshal, P. R. Barrager, of Great Bend Township.

The division marshals hereby appointed will at once select an aid from each township and borough, comprising their respective divisions, and forward his name to the chairman. Aides to the grand marshal will be announced hereafter.

A circular letter with instructions and suggestions will soon be forwarded to marshals and aides, but they will bear in mind, however, that special and distinctive features are left wholly to their discretion, and the divisions themselves should vie with each other in the number and character of their delegations. The bands of the county have been invited, and "formal" invitations will soon be extended not only to them, but to G. A. R. Posts, Sons of Veterans, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, fire companies, and other civic societies to turn out on that occasion.

H. F. BEARDSLEY, *Chairman.*

W. J. PIKE, *Secretary.*

AROUND THE COUNTY.

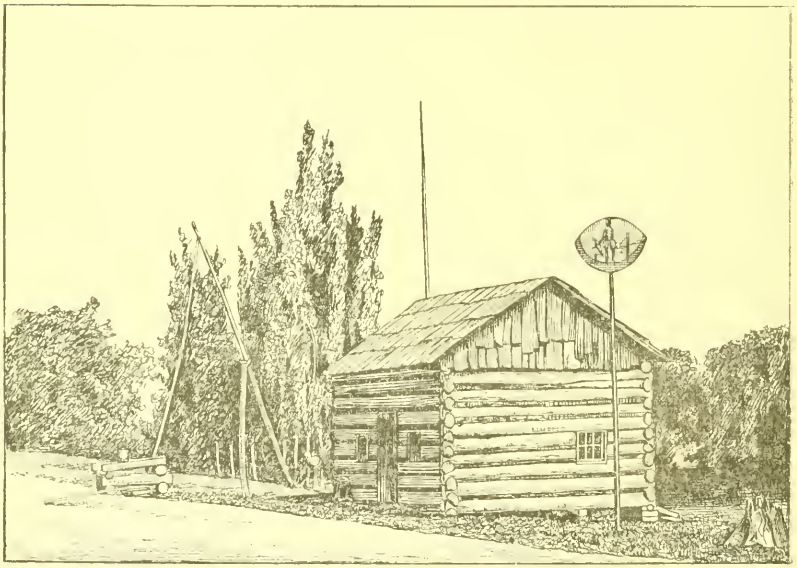
The work of the Executive and Auxillary Committees commenced in earnest about the middle of August. In every election district the Centennial missionaries were conspicuous. The humblest citizen's pocket-book attracted them as the magnet draws the needle. Fifty cents were not quite as welcome to them as were five dollars, but they received careful consideration wherever they appeared. Attics were turned up side down, old trunks covered with the dust of decades were opened, dark places were illumined by the light of investigation, ancient articles that had been thrown aside as worthless were uncovered and suddenly became sacred and priceless. The dilapidated spinning-wheels of the grandmothers neglected for years now became treasured trophies of the grandchildren. Those wonderful old bonnets of a hundred years ago were dragged out of dingy closets and slicked up for the great event. The sword of the Revolution, the flint-lock of 1812, the horn that served powder to Sullivan's soldiery

as they swept through the Susquehanna Valley, great-grandma's wedding dress, the pumps that Uncle Daniel wore, the tea-pot which Sir Walter Raleigh used while he was introducing the filthy weed into England, a *bona fide* Susquehanna County lizard that was extracted from a child's stomach, andirons that warmed grim old Puritan pioneers on the wild New England coast—these and thousands of curious mementoes of Auld Lang Syne were brought forth from their hiding-places and prepared for shipment to the Relic Hall at Hallstead. Every old settler was visited by the Centennial missionaries and examined to see if he came within the requirements of "forty and seventy," and if that standard was satisfied he received his credentials in the form of a handsome banquet card. Everywhere marshals and their aides were busy making up the details of the great parade. At the firesides old men sat and told tales of early days, and they found always willing listeners, for "ye spirit of ye olden tymes" had returned, and the days that were gone long ago were lived over and over again. A universal feeling of sympathy with the Centennial prevailed at every hearthstone, and it was evident that a great celebration would be the result. How could it have failed to succeed with such an army of industrious, active, and liberal soldiers as were enlisted in its patriotic service? When the subscription papers were passed around over one thousand two hundred persons generously placed their names upon the list. When the Auxillary Committee summed up the result of their arduous labors they found that nearly six hundred citizens had responded to their solicitations and confided to their care something over twelve hundred relics of inestimable value, which were placed on exhibition at Relic Hall. When Professor Harroun appealed to the people to help organize his chorus one hundred and fifty well-disciplined voices answered to the call. There were actively employed in securing this splendid result over two hundred members of the various committees, making in all about twenty-one hundred persons who helped to achieve for our Centennial one of the most novel and successful celebrations that ever occurred in the State.

Hallstead Prepares.

Five days after the 30th of July meeting at the Mitchell House, during which the Executive Committee, by unanimous vote, decided that the celebration should be held at Hallstead, N. T. Mitchell and

James T. Du Bois journeyed to Wolf Hollow, a small and prosperous settlement about two miles northwest of the village in search of a log cabin which was to be placed on the spot where the Strongs erected the first white house in the county. The object sought for was found on the farm of Peter Osterhout. Its dimensions were 15 x 22 feet, and for many years it had served as the home of the Osterhouts, until it was deserted by them for a more modern residence. John, the father of Peter Osterhout, was at home, and being told what was wanted of the cabin, he said: "If you want it for the Centennial you are welcome to it."



THE CENTENNIAL LOG CABIN.

The Cabin Moving Bee.

The next day at sunrise six teams, furnished by W. S. Barnes, J. F. Carl, N. T. Mitchell, Philo McDonald, John Chidester, John Babcock, R. C. Du Bois, and a number of citizens, among whom were Burgess Simmons, Walter Smith, Philo McDonald, jr., Frank Sackett, Oliver McDonald, and James T. Du Bois, proceeded to Wolf Hollow, and as they approached the quaint old cabin John Osterhout came out of his comfortable modern home and said: "Gentlemen, in that log cabin I spent the happiest years of my life, and there my children were reared. It sheltered me and mine through the storms of many bleak winters, but if you want it for the good cause, there it is; take it, but use the old home well."

In a short time there was a novel scene. Stalwart men mounted the roof and sawed it up into three parts, lowered them carefully, and loaded them into the wagons. A dozen hands commenced removing the chinkings, plugs, and moss. The southeast and northwest corners of the logs were marked, and, beginning at the top, they were taken down and put into the wagons. Then the floor was lifted and loaded, and within an hour the old log house was on its way to Hallstead. Arriving at the picturesque bluff where the Strong cabin stood one hundred years ago, a crowd of public-spirited citizens were found ready to help in the reconstruction of the quaint hut. The bottom logs were unloaded and placed in position, and one saw from that moment the central object of the Centennial grow like a thing of life, and before noon of that memorable day a counterpart of the original log cabin stood on the original site, chinked, plugged, and mossed, a wonder to all. Scarce was the cabin up when a search was made for an ancient well which existed in the legendary lore of the village, and, lo! it was found about twenty feet southwest from the cabin, covered with the debris of time and filled with the rubbish of nearly a century. Away went the debris, out came the rubbish, up went a quaint old sweep over the well, while an ancient-looking curb was built around it, and to this day the traveler will find in its depths crystal-pure water to quench his thirst.

While busy hands were helping to reconstruct the log cabin Capt. R. C. Du Bois brought from the mountain side a number of old pine stumps, which he planted about the hut in such a manner as to become realistic indeed, placing upon the one near the entrance an In-

dian stone wash-dish. A load of hemlock bark was brought from Kistler's tannery with which to thatch the roof. A. G. Brush, of Locust Hill, appeared with a fine buck's head, crowned with superb antlers, which he nailed over the entrance. John Van Loan furnished stone for and Reuben Skinner built an old-time chimney. Nathan Brown hurried in with a pair of antique andirons and put them in the fireplace. Then some patriot came along with a coon skin and fastened it in the center of the eastern gable, and the *fac-simile* of the first home built within the confines of Susquehanna County was complete. The place where the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and other distinguished guests were to take nearly five hundred of the oldest settlers of the county by the hand and give them kindly greeting was ready, a sight the like of which they had never witnessed before, and in witnessing which they must have found their eyes moistening.

The cabin was completed weeks before the Centennial, and owing to the postponement of the date there came a lull in local patriotism. But on the morning of the Monday preceding the celebration a change came. The final work of preparation began in earnest. The ugly snags which all through summer time had marred the placid bosom of the river gradually disappeared, and the broad reach of waters stretched away unbroken by their forbidding presence. The weeds and rubbish which had heretofore disfigured the grassy slopes of the Susquehanna melted away as if touched by a wizard's wand, and the whole river front presented a landscape pleasing to both citizen and stranger. Upon all sides were evidences of awakened public spirit. The paint-brush became active; new sidewalks appeared; piles of litter were deftly put away; lawns received for the first time an autumnal mowing; Street Commissioner Mack and helpers, under the direction of Burgess Simmons, renovated the principal thoroughfares, and the village fairly smiled in anticipation of the honors that were in store for her during the week that was coming.

At The Rink.

This odd-looking structure, situated on Main street, is the property of W. D. Lusk, G. W. Capwell, and E. R. Mason. For years it has been the mecca of the roller skater and a place of public entertainments. It now became a busy spot. The contract for ar-

ranging the rink for the reception of the relics was given to L. B. Crook. He agreed that it should be in proper condition by Thursday preceding the Centennial week. By the assistance of J. B. Johnston, William Humphries, Lewis Wilmot, C. E. Bennett, and James Adams it was ready on the evening of that day, and, standing in the entrance of the now historic building and looking over the long reaches of tables, covered with wire-netting to protect the relics, one could see how well the work had been done. As the carpenters went out the Committee on Decoration came in, composed of C. J. Langley, chairman, C. W. Bankes, L. B. Crook, Richard Phillips, Mrs. A. G. Young, Mrs. F. D. Lamb, Miss Jennie Barnes, and Miss Theo. McKinney, all of Hallstead; Miss Knapp, of Montrose, also assisted. In a few hours the bare rafters and unsightly ceilings were buried beneath evergreen, colored paper festooning, and a sea of flags making the interior a charming picture. The decorators had scarcely finished their work when the relics began to arrive, the first being a queer-looking spinning-wheel, with complete paraphernalia, and a wonderful old hunting-horn covered with fine carvings. It bore the date 1750, and was carried by a soldier at the time Braddock was ambushed and killed near Fort Du Quesne. These were the property of Jacob McCloud, of New Milford Township. Soon after these arrived, M. J. Harrington came from Bridgewater with a fine collection, and from this time on wagon loads of relics on the streets of Hallstead were common things.

The work of the Relic Committee now became arduous, and until the close of the Centennial the following members of that excellent committee displayed untiring zeal and devotion in securing and caring for the flood of curios which poured in upon them from every corner of the county: Mrs. S. B. Chase, chairman; Mrs. G. W. Capwell, secretary; Mrs. W. K. Hatch, Mrs. M. J. Larabee, Mrs. Olive McIntosh, Mrs. J. H. Cook, Mrs. James T. Du Bois, Mrs. S. P. More, Mrs. Theodore Hays, Mrs. Fred. Smith, Miss Celia De Forest, Miss Kitty Hayden, and Miss Agnes Pope. To these ladies the entire county owes a debt of gratitude which not even the sheriff can collect, for nothing can liquidate it. They received and superbly arranged the most remarkable collection of relics ever seen in the Northern Tier, or probably in the State, and returned them to their respective owners without loss or injury.

As soon as the relics began to arrive four responsible and faithful men, Frank Decker, Orrie Terboss, Richard Terboss, and P. H. Smith, were engaged to police the rink, and they were at times assisted in this work by Archie Conklin, L. S. Lowe, P. R. Eldred, and Edward Powell. Several large tanks of water were placed about the building to be used in case of fire, and every precaution was taken to protect the priceless treasures which had been consigned by the patriotic people of the county to the care of the committee. By Saturday night nearly all of the relics were received, catalogued, labeled, and placed in their allotted sections, ready for the formal opening on Centennial Monday.

Around Town.

During Saturday preceding the Centennial week Du Bois Grove became the scene of great activity. Contractor W. S. Barnes had a force of men engaged in building the grand stand on the grounds of Mrs Joseph Du Bois, adjoining the grove; also a kitchen for the banquet tent and several small eating-houses. He was assisted by Fred. Terboss, Peter Osterhout, and Charles Williams. Early in the morning the banquet tent, 60 x 90 feet, and a number of smaller tents arrived, and at noon Mr. Sherman, of Montrose, aided by a large force of men, commenced raising them on the broad reach of flat land lying just west of Salt Lick Creek. As soon as they were up Philo McDonald, Jr., and Frank Sackett were put on duty as police, and L. B. Crook arranged to construct 600 feet of table for the famous dinner. The southern approach to the bridge was gaily dressed with green bows. The splendid arches which W. S. Barnes had sprung across Main street, Susquehanna avenue, and Harmony road were being handsomely decorated under the supervision of C. J. Langley. The arch on Main street bore the inscription, "*Hallstead greets you;*" the one spanning Susquehanna avenue, "*Welcome to our Governor*," and the one across the Harmony road leading to the banquet tent, "*Welcome, ye old settlers*," while near the log cabin an immense portrait of W. F. Hallstead, drawn by J. Clark, Jr., was swung across the street and gracefully trimmed with evergreen. The review stand was just opposite the residence of the Rev. James B. McCreary, which is the oldest house now standing in the county. It was upon the exact spot where the review stand was

located that the following incident (furnished by the Rev. D. F. Leach, of Newark Valley), occurred near the beginning of the present century: Col Baker was keeping a store in the building, and a man driving an ox-team attached to a cart stopped in front of the place, and, with an oath, cried out to the cattle, "Whoah-back!" A tame crow, that had been taught to speak, flew upon the fore-board of the cart as soon as the man entered the store and repeated with an oath, "Whoah-back!" The oxen commenced backing across the road, and soon both were dashed down the steep bank where the review stand stood and were instantly killed.

One brilliant feature in the decoration of Main street was the Ross block, in which J. Clark, Jr., had located the headquarters of the Susquehanna *Transcript*, the only daily newspaper in the county. The large building was fairly buried beneath flags and bunting, and the mammoth picture of the log cabin drawn by Mr. Clark attracted universal attention. Mr. Clark, assisted by Frank Sands and Slater Lamb, produced all of the inscriptions used during the Centennial by the Decorating Committee, and for this and much other valuable service deserve special praise.

On the border of the river, in the grove, the Great Bend and Hallstead Drum Corps erected a fine dancing pavilion, and a large number of booths and eating places sprang into notice on all sides. The new iron bridge across Salt Lick Creek received finishing touches under the supervision of Commissioner John Osterhout and Byron Smith. The big guns from Montrose arrived and were planted near the tents. John Maynard had wheeled his famous anvil to the banks bordering Salt Lick Creek, and had carefully placed the noisy roarer ready to salute the dawning of Centennial Monday. The various committees had done their work well; all was ready. The sun sank below the western horizon with the thermometer at 65°. Not a cloud could be seen in the heavens. The day had been warm and beautiful; the evening was quiet and serene. The Indian summer had apparently come, and all greeted it as it had rarely been welcomed before.

A Slip Between Cup and Lip.

The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look black, the glass falls low,
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
And spiders from their cobwebs creep;

The squalid toads are often seen
Crawling o'er the village green,
Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh;
How restless are the snorting swine!
The lingering flies disturb the kine;
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws;
'Twill surely rain, we see with sorrow,
Our hopes are blasted for to morrow.

As the sun rose over the pine tops that crown Mount Manotonome on Sunday morning he quickly gathered a gray covering to the clear sky, and the day was given over forthwith to the clamy influences of a dismal rain. But the sturdy hope of the true patriot did not wither as an autumn leaf, for, "like a glimmering taper's light, it illumed and cheered his way, and still, as darker grew the sky, emitted a brighter ray." It may be said, however, that the ray was not a grand burst of glittering glory, but simply a ray, that was all; a ray with a doubtful glimmer. The outlook was certainly inauspicious. A few weak patriots muttered grim prophecies of a total failure of the Centennial and then wandered gloomily off to bed.

THE PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, *October 10.*

The day will be ushered in by firing of cannon and unfurling of flags. At 1 o'clock p. m. the Ladies' Special Relic Committee and all members of committees then present at Hallstead will meet at the log cabin, and, preceded by the Hallstead Cornet Band, march to the Relic Hall, which will be formally opened to the public by an address by Hon. S. B. Chase. The day will close with an illumination of the town and fireworks.

TUESDAY, *October 11.*

The booming of cannon will announce the opening of the second day of the Centennial.

The forenoon of the second day will be devoted to amusements and sports.

At 2 p. m. the Reception Committee, with the band, will escort the speakers and invited guests to the grand stand.

The literary exercises at grand stand will be as follows: 1. Music by the band. 2. Prayer. 3. Music. 4. Historical address by Hon. J. B. McCollom, Montrose, Pa. 5. Music. 6. Centennial poem, written by Edith May. 7. Address by Hon. Martin A. Foran, of Ohio. 8. Benediction.

Grand display of firework and special illumination in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, *October 12.*

The Governor will arrive at 10 o'clock and be escorted to the log cabin.

The parade will form promptly at 11 o'clock and division marshals will report at Log Cabin not later than 10.30.

The parade will cross the bridge and move up Main street, in Great Bend, to the M. E. Church, when it will countermarch, recross the bridge, and, after passing in review, will be dismissed.

The Governor will give a reception to the old settlers at the log cabin immediately after the parade.

A Centennial tree will be planted by Governor Beaver on the banks of the Susquehanna near the log cabin.

The banquet to the old settlers and invited guests will follow.

At 2.30 the literary exercises at the grand stand will take place. Music. Prayer. Music by Centennial Chorus, under leadership of Dr. A. K. Harroun. Addresses of welcome by Hon. James T. Du Bois, followed by addresses from Gov. James A. Beaver, Hon. Ga lusha A. Grow, and Judge Henry W. Williams. Centennial hymn. Long meter doxology by assemblage. Benediction.

Grand naval battle on the river in the evening with pyrotechnics and illumination.

CENTENNIAL MONDAY.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 10th day of October John Maynard's famous anvil awoke the echoes in the mountains and filled the valleys with the rumble of its voice.

As day broke a bitter wind came driving in from the northward strong enough to blow a land bird to sea, and it hurled along a mass of storm-clouds which shed real damp showers that fluctuated between hailstones and rain-drops, and yet the pretty village looked gay in its holiday attire. The high arches, sprung gracefully across the principal streets, were bright and fresh with flags and bunting, and all the thoroughfares seemed walled on either side by solid fronts of emblems and evergreens. The mountains which shape the splendid amphitheater, in the center of which Hallstead is situated, stood out in bold relief against the cold, gray horizon, and the river, rough with wind-driven wavelets, moved majestically on toward the sea. It was not a good day for a celebration; but it was the best we had, and therein rested our consolation.

About ten o'clock the Hon. George A. Post, Hon. M. J. Larabee, Oliver H. Perry, L. D. Benson, W. P. Crandall, and other prominent gentlemen connected with the Centennial arrived for the purpose of participating in the formal opening of the Relic Exhibition. The Hallstead Band, comprising the following members, furnished capital music from early morn till rainy eve: George Lamb, leader; Ira Preston, drum major; G. W. Capwell, Jerry Mahoney, Daniel

Ring, George B. Brown, John Coddington, W. E. Barnes, M. J. Shannon, W. H. McCreary, E. F. Wilmot, James Simrell, Lew. Wilmot, W. F. Simrell, Slater Lamb, Charles Barnes, R. A. Phillips, Frank Thomas, and Sylvester Barnes. At 3 o'clock members of the different committees met at the Log Cabin, and, headed by this band, marched to the Relic Hall, which was crowded with visitors, and took positions in the east end of the building, where the ceremonies of formally opening the wonderful exhibition were to occur. The Hon. George A. Post, as chairman of the Managing Committee, presided. The Rev. L. W. Church offered the opening prayer, which was as follows:

Thou blessed and eternal God, the God of our fathers and mothers, our God and Father, we ask for Thy Fatherly blessing now to rest upon us in this assembly. We thank Thee, Father, for the hundred years of prosperity now come and gone since the first settlement of this county. To day we gather together to give Thee thanks for present mercies and blessings. Let our hearts' gratitude go out to Thee in words and acts of true thanksgiving. We revere the fragrant memory of our noble ancestors, who, in the front of mighty difficulties and exposed to many dangers and hardships, cut a way for liberty and prosperity through the forest wilderness. Give to us all a true appreciation of the noble work they wrought both for themselves and their posterity. Bless, O Lord, this County Exhibition; and as our eyes look upon the relics of a past generation of men and women make us grateful for our many and superior advantages. Keep us, O Lord, as a nation and people from all evil: defend thou us from our enemies, and make us loyal to our heritage, and thine shall be the glory forever. Amen.

At the close of the prayer Mr. Post announced that Hon. S. B. Chase, who was to deliver the opening address, had been unexpectedly called to Easton by telegraph, and that Hon. M. J. Larabee, with but a moment's notice, had kindly consented to take his place. Mr. Larabee spoke as follows:

It was only a few months ago that the people decided by the committees sent out through townships in the county to hold the Centennial. Although the time has been very short we are surprised to see such an exhibition as is gathered in the hall. This is due primarily to the interest taken in the matter by the county, but it is principally due to the devotion of the ladies. These decorations and the gathering of the relics are the work of their hands. Here we see things

we never dreamed of. We become through these relics somewhat acquainted with our ancestors, and while we do not see their faces now we can see what they wore and the implements they used in husbandry. It is a good thing for this county that we are called together in this capacity, and we hope that in the one hundred years to come we may make as much improvement as we have in the past.

We boast of our intelligence and our progress, and we may well do so. We have a right to be proud of what has been achieved in the arts and sciences and in the improvement of the county at large.

We thank the men and women of Hallstead for what they have done. They have done more than their share, and to them belongs a great portion of the credit of the success of the undertaking.

With these few remarks we now declare the Centennial Exhibit open in due form.

Chairman Post then delivered a short and patriotic appeal to the people for good-fellowship during the Centennial. He said:

I feel impelled to add a few words to those already spoken. To me the greatest feature of all this Centennial Exhibition is that from all the townships there will come thousands of citizens, gathered to stand on a common platform. We do not come here to celebrate any victories achieved in war, but we come here to celebrate the results of the pursuits of peace. One great trouble with humanity today is that we do not have enough of such gatherings as these. We are divided in politics and in religion, and we do not meet and commingle as we ought outside of these petty differences.

Let us forget every difference in this celebration, remembering that we are citizens of Susquehanna County, and that we have met here for a grand neighborhood visit. On this occasion let us be friends. I hope that where there have been differences there will be harmony, and that this meeting will be fruitful in beating down barriers of prejudice and bringing us into more cordial and neighborly relations with each other.

At the conclusion of this address Rev. Mr. Church pronounced a benediction and the Hallstead Band rendered "Auld Lang Syne" in an artistic manner. The Relic Hall was then formally opened to the public.

The Relic Hall.

Standing at the entrance of this quaint depository of the antiquities of our people, and taking in the picture by one comprehensive view, the bosom of any well-regulated citizen of the county must have big-swoln with patriotic pride. Passing from one group of

curios to another, until the entire collection had been seen, the wisdom of those who first proposed the exhibition and the skill of those who arranged it could no longer be questioned.

As a representation of those things which surrounded our forefathers in their frugal homes it surpassed the most sanguine expectations. A great volume would not suffice to describe in detail the use and history of each article. Never before in the time of any people had such a golden opportunity been offered to view the ancient treasures of a county. Here the lovers of ornithology could gaze upon some of the rarest specimens of taxidermy art, among which the fine collection of Dr H. A. Tingley was conspicuous. Here the geological student caught glimpses of the mineral kingdom that must have charmed his mind. Here he who has a predilection for old andirons, odd spinning-wheels, and curious gridirons must have revelled with delight. Here precious stones and pieces of rare old china abounded, each piece possessing an interesting history of its own. Here the vast array of truly remarkable old books must have touched the heart of the bibliomaniac as it had never been moved before. Ceramics in endless variety, fabrics of every conceivable texture and pattern belonging to the close of the last century; implements of war used in the French and Indian struggle, in the Revolution, and in 1812; implements of peace used in the piping times that followed; ancient cooking utensils in countless forms; a wonderful display of old pictures; in short, a wonder-house that made all wonder.

In the southeast corner the energetic Harford committee had placed a complete and curious set of ancient furniture, while in the northeast corner, as a contrast, had been arranged a modern sleeping apartment. On the south wall hung a mysterious skin, called the "What is it?" a prize of one dollar being offered to the person who first guessed its true character. (It was a skin of a Shetland colt, furnished by Mr. Morris, of Montrose.) At the west end of the building the Hon. Galusha A. Grow hung a quaint old metal lamp, and called it the "electric light of a hundred years ago." It was the property of C. W. Conrad, of Lenox. In front of the long center-table, just at the entrance to the rink, Mrs. John Hayden and Mrs. L. A. Smith, of New Milford, swung a handsome "liberty bell" in a graceful arch of evergreen. Near this was a section of a wheel belonging to the first grist-mill ever built in the county. It

was recently discovered on the old site of the mill near Brooklyn and brought to the exhibition by W. P. Crandall, of Hopbottom. Among the old books was a very ancient Bible, which was once the property of Judge Thomson, one of the earliest settlers on the Great Bend side of the river. In the Hallstead display was a solid silver tea-set which was presented to Mina Du Bois and bride at their wedding. The wonderful natural curiosity, called the "beech head," belonging to Dr. H. A. Tingley, attracted universal attention. The only reasonable explanation of this striking freak of nature is that a beech-nut must have fallen into a human skull, and developing, took the place of the brain and spinal marrow. It was found some twenty-five years ago by Dea. A. Meyers on the Starrucca Creek, and was so firmly rooted that it took two men to pull it loose from the earth. A piece of the rail split by Abraham Lincoln in 1830 was among the Auburn collection. Clifford, among a host of interesting articles, furnished the brass buckle which repelled a saber's stroke that might have ended the life of the Rev. Elnathan Baker in the Revolution. And as for things, and rare things, too, that came over in the May Flower, there were no end to them. It seemed that the entire population of Susquehanna County must have had a good friend or relative on that famous old ship. The favorite chair that Martha Washington used while sojourning at Newburgh was sat upon by a great many people during the exhibition, and a pocket-book with a piece of paper money in it, which was given to Simeon Gould by George Washington, was among the innumerable array of interesting articles.

But who can adequately describe, in detail, this remarkable collection of the county's curios. It was a wonderful muster of our wealth of ancient keepsakes and trophies, displayed in countless shapes and myriad numbers. Members of the Relic Committee who devoted a week to their careful arrangement confessed that they had seen but little of the exhibition. The thousands who visited the hall went away with words of surprise and admiration on their lips. It proved to them that Susquehanna County is really a store-house of choice mementoes of by-gone days as well as a young giant in modern progress. It showed the wonderful advancement we have made since the days of our forefathers and taught us more and more to appreciate what we owe to those brave pioneers. While the Centennial

itself gave an opportunity for the people to meet and exchange fraternal greetings, the exhibition offered them a chance to display a generous rivalry. It imparted a knowledge concerning the earlier days of our county, which no other source of information could supply. It kindled among our people a kindlier and more patriotic feeling. It proved, in reality, a blessing to us all.

To the thousands who attended the celebration, but owing to the vast crowds were unable to see the exhibits, the following complete list of relics will be of interest. To the thousands whose privilege it was to view the rare collection, it will prove useful as a reminder of what they saw. To that body of patriotic citizens who loaned their tokens of other days to the exhibition it will recall their generous act, and to those who a hundred years hence shall celebrate our Bi-Centennial, it will prove an invaluable record of the ancient treasures of Susquehanna County.

List of Relics on Exhibition.

This list was prepared by Mrs. Gould W. Capwell, the efficient secretary of the Relic Committee. The work of compiling it proved a very difficult task, owing to the mass of relics which arrived at the rink, and to correctly list them became almost an impossibility. We know that the work has been conscientiously done, and feel sure that all interested will fully appreciate the manner in which the secretary has met the task. To those energetic and patriotic persons who collected and transported these treasures to Relic Hall belong the highest terms of praise:

ARARAT.

Mrs. Mary R. Tyler: Diploma of Ebenezer Kingsbury from Yale College; date, 1786; three sermons, by Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, 1786; book, "Life of Cotton Mather," 1729; bible printed in Edinburgh, 1766; book written by Mrs. Hannah Williston, 1759; book printed in Dublin, 1791; sermons by Rev. Peter Thatcher, 1798; Harford Selection of Hymns, 1810; Sermons to Young People, 1760. Mrs. Tyler who loaned these books is aged 92 years and 9 months. Mrs. Carry Brooks: Bible, date, 1794; bed spread, 1820. James C. Bushnell: Linen curtain, 1785; needlework wallet, 1778; wheel-head, 1810; candle-stick, 1785; pocket-lantern, chaffing-dish, warming-pan, conch-shell, 1780. Books—Expository of New Testament, 1708; Pulpit Bible, 1765; Pilgrim's Progress, 1704; Military Regulations, 1782; Sermons, 1767;

Perry's Dictionary, 1795; Sermons, 1744; Religious Courtship. Pamphlets—Sermon, 1740; Catechism, 1788; Half-century Sermon, 1768; Anniversary Sermon, 1792; Counsels, by E. Wales, 1774; Luzerne Association, 1774; Our Country, 1771; Soul's Health; Oration, 1778; Sea Journal, 1804; Black Book, &c., 1742; MSS. Letter, by E. Bushnell. 1800; Poetry, 1783; First Paper in America, 1704; Almanac, 1771; Ulster Gazette in mourning for General Washington, 1800.

AUBURN.

John Beardsley: A book of sermons, published in 1727; fork, hammer, auger, and tongs, brought to Auburn by his father, in 1817; pair silver knee-buckles; chisel used by the Indians in skinning deer; also a pestle, used to grind corn; piece of rail split by Abraham Lincoln in 1830, procured by E. L. Adams at the sanitary fair, Chicago, June, 1865. D. D. Millard: Lance found on his farm; metal tankard; was part of a communion service in the Presbyterian Church in the town of Shillingly, Windham County, Connecticut, in 1745. John Bushnell: Huntington Geography, text book, fifty years ago. Henry Rose: Brace and bit made and used by his grandfather in 1797. Sallie Harris: Apron woven and worn by Wealthy Safford one hundred and thirty years ago. Alexander Stevens: Bull's-eye watch, one hundred and twenty-five years old; old English penny and two-penny piece, 1797. Mrs. G. Tewksbury: Bed-curtain, 150; silver school medal. These medals were worn a day or week as reward for studies and orderly conduct. Charlotte Bunnell: Bread salver, 80. Benton E. James: Shaving box, was owned by his great-grandfather. Cecelia Bushnell: Plate, 80.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Chris. Perkins: Black crape dress; bed-quilt, 100; long shawl. Mrs. J. O. Bullard: Linen shirt made in 1778. Mrs. Martha Reynolds: Three bed-quilts, all very old. One was made of a light chintz, which cost $1.75 per yard. Miss Euphemia Reynolds: Linen sheet; Bible, printed in 1785, and bought of the Indians on Long Island. Miss Eunice Bailey: Bed-quilt, 120; warming-pan, 1790; pewter plate; pewter platter, 1802; pewter tea-pot. Mrs. Gilbert Smith: Bed-quilt, 150; $25 paid for quilting. Mrs. E. G. Palmer: Stand cloth, 150; English grammar, 1763; splasher, made on linen, 125; work-pocket, 100; half handkerchief, 136; linen towel, 160; pair stockings, 125. Obadiah Bailey: Copy-book, 97; wooden lantern, 1801. John Chapman: Bible, 1734.

BRIDGEWATER.

Mr. Joel Griffin: Pair brass andirons; pair candle-sticks; 3 combs. Gilbert Stephens: Bread-toaster. Jerome Waid: Tin bake-

oven. W. W. Bullard: Two silver teaspoons. Spencer Watrous: Mortar; warming-pan. C. L. Watrous: Stone pestle. Mrs. Kirby Bunnell: String gold beads; sugar bowl. Mrs. Augustus Gregory: Fan. Richard Rogers: Hammer; knife; account book. Mrs. Lydia Babcock: Linen towel. Miss H. H. Harrington: Blanket; towel; Bible, and window curtain. Mrs. D. H. Hinds: Candlestick; pair andirons; snuff-box; mortar and pestle. Mrs. Ambrose Allen: Silver tea-pot; platter. Mrs. L. C. Day: A little shoe; pair sugar-tongs; runlet, or wooden cask. Mrs. Mary Day: An old blue sugar-bowl. Mrs. S. H. Darrow: Hymn-book; manuscript poem; hammer. Mrs. J. M. Pickering: An old prayer-book; United States money used during war.

CLIFFORD.

Mrs. Mary Smith Severence: Bible presented to her mother, Amy Comstock, by the latter's father in the year 1786; fancy straw-covered box, brought from England 150 years ago; silver tablespoon, brought from England in the early settlement of New England over 200 years ago, presented to her by her grandmother. Mrs. Joshua Smith: silver teaspoon, made from a silver cup brought from England by James Comstock previous to 1750. The spoon was a wedding present to Mrs. S.'s grandparents in 1772. Silver thimble, 135 years old; two pairs silk stockings, worn by David Smith and wife on their wedding-day, 80 years ago. Mrs. George R. Saunders: Snuff-box, with mirror in cover; bears motto, "Prosperity to the United States;" 100 years old; handkerchief picture, with portrait of Huntington and an abstract from his farewell address, printed about 1800. Mrs. Peter Bennett: Profile portrait of Mahlon Clark, uncle of the late Capt. M. C. Stewart, taken 80 years ago. Robert L. Hunter: Powder horn, engraved "D. C. 1720;" was carried by his grandfather in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Asher Peck: Table-fork, belonged in 1768 to her great-grandmother, Ann Huntington. Mrs. Wright Wells: Paper box, made in England soon after the discovery of matches; it contained "Lucifers which instantly ignited by drawing sand-paper briskly over the end;" brass buckle, worn by Rev. Elnathan Baker in the Revolutionary war and it saved his life when struck by a saber, the saber-cuts visible on the buckle. Mrs. Dr. P. H. Gardner: Pair silver shoe-buckles, worn by her grandfather, Caleb Richardson, 100 years ago, given to her about the year 1828 with the request that she keep them to show her grandchildren "what he used to wear;" hymn book, brought from Massachusetts to the Nine Partners' settlement about 1794 by Mrs. Mercy Tyler Carpenter; 2 volumes "Essays, Scientific and Literary," printed in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1754; trunk, covered with dry deer skin, very old. Dr. P. H. Gardner: Pr. obstet. forceps, made

by a blacksmith, formerly the property of Dr. Braton Richardson. Samuel Arnold: Brass warming-pan. M. A. Gardner: Pine-knot mallet, made by his grandfather about 1830. Mrs. Lucy Merriman: Spice-mortar (wood); pr. tongs, known to have been in use before 1790. Mrs. Wm. D. Horton: Wedding apparel, over 60 years old, consisting of dress, skirt with hand-made embroidery, silk waist and cap, also pair ear-rings; pewter plate: 4 pieces of china, of quaint design and over a century old; pr. brass candle-sticks, known to be over 80 years old; silver tablespoon, belonged to her great-grandmother and is over 125 years old; carpet coverlid, woven in Auburn prison over 70 years ago; fruit piece, painted 70 years ago. Elisha Burdick: Chopping knife, made in Rhode Island, from a hoe, in 1797. Mrs. John Hull: Fan, given as a wedding present 110 years ago, ingenious in make and artistic in design, came from the West Indies: snuff box, made of horn and silver, has "C. T. 1815" engraved on cover, very unique. Mrs. Geo. H. Stephens: Mug and silver teaspoon, upward of 100 years old. Miss Belle Hobbs: China cup and saucer, 104 yrs. old. Mrs. Amelia Stewart: Pr. copper candle-sticks and stand, belonged to one of the earliest settlers of Clifford Township, Philip I. Stewart, and formerly to Mrs. Margaret Clark; they are more than 125 years old. Mrs. Jennie Bigland Bennett: child's shoe, of leather, wood, and iron, 50 years old; two china teapots, 104 years old. Mrs. James Wells: Mortar and pestle, the latter was found on an Indian camping-ground by Rev. Elnathan Baker; Scottish costume, brought from Scotland by Mrs. Wm. McAlla 50 years ago. Ira J. Wetherby: Flax wheel; ancient candle-stand. T. W. Atkinson: Writing desk, made of black oak by his great-grandfather, Thomas Wilson—it was brought from England about 50 years ago—has "T. W.. 1753" deeply carved in the front. Mrs. Geo. Simpson: Linen sheet of English manufacture, very old. B. F. Wells: Saddle-bags, used by Wm. Wells for carrying surveying instruments in surveying lands in Susquehanna County in the years 1830–'40. Mrs. L. Bigland Greene: China teapot, an heirloom over 200 years old. Mrs. Clara Bigland Wells: Milk pitcher, over 100 years old.

FOREST LAKE.

L. T. Birchard: A dish which came to this country in the Mayflower; A china punch-bowl, brought from China by his great-grandfather, who was a sea-captain more than 100 yrs. ago; two silver stock buckles, 100. Mrs. E. B. Slauson: Continental money, January 1, 1776; pr. silver candle-sticks, brought to this country in 1817. Mrs. L. T. Birchard: Wedding dress worn by her grandmother Tracy 98 years ago; silk dress worn by a great aunt 100 yrs. ago; plate, 150; pr. silk stockings, 100; table-cloth, 160.

FRANKLIN.

Mrs. William McKibby: Snuffers and tray (silver), sugar spoon and tongs, fruit knife, teaspoons, salt spoons, stone, pin and ear-rings, silver pitcher, labels for hanging on decanters, silk shawl, 200; shawl, 100; profiles, 60. Josiah Baker: A bottle, 150. Mrs. S. D. Purrell: China plate, 100; tea-pot, 100; cream cup, 100. H. Harris: Shot-bag, made by his grandfather while in the Revolutionary war. Miss Ransom: Calander, brought from Ireland 100 yrs. ago. F. S. Smith: Family Bible, owned by a Rev'y soldier. Mrs. M. R. Gere: Pair candle-sticks. Mrs. Irwin Baldwin: Rocking chair, 100. Maynard C. Baldwin: Trunk, 150. Mrs. William Harrison: Teaspoon, 100; splasher, made of linen spun and woven by her great, great, great-grandmother. E. B. Handrick: Pewter plate, now in the hands of the fifth generation. Mrs. Esther Banker: Bedticking, woven by Wright Greene, a Revolutionary soldier. S. G. Handrick: Teaspoon, 100; towel, 128; pin-cushion, 100. Mrs. R. W. Smith: Towel, linen woven and spun by her great grandmother; ends embroidered by Mrs. Maria Southworth when 70 yrs. old. M. Baker: Wine glass, 150. H. L. Hitchcock: Picture of Mrs. Sarah Thomson, who died in 1862 at the age of 103 years; photo. taken at the age of 100 yrs. Harry Smith: Arm-chair, the owner of chair is now 80 years old, and his mother rode in this chair from Connecticut to Susquehanna County on an ox sled. Mrs. H. G. Townsend: Sugar-bowl, 100. William Watson: Hatchel and cards, such as were used by the "old settlers." Mrs. D. B. Townsend: Earthen crock, 200. E. Curtiss: Pocket-book, 100; newspaper, printed 1764. P. Wheaton: Pr. shoemaker pincers, 130; an instrument used in making a harness for weaving, 130. Munson Peck: Hay fork, 100. Melvin McKinney: Warming pan, 80. John Boyd: "Confession of Faith," 131. Mrs. P. T. Dearborn: Pr. tongs, 100. Miss Laura Pierson: Silver spoon, 200. Mrs. John Cromwell: Coffee mill, 200. Mrs. William Burrows: Foot-stove, 100. J. L. Meriman: Cream pitcher, 100.

GELATT.

Mrs. Danford Walker: Baby's mitt, 116; Pewter platter, 125. Henry Gelatt: Waffle iron, 100. Mr. Chester Bills: Book, "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," 83 years. Oliver Walker: Family Bible, 81. Mrs. Henry Cole: Earthen mug, 1773; deep-red plate, came from Scotland, 100. Geo. Hine: Large tea salver, 100; Blue teacup and saucer, 80. Mrs. William Colwell: Sugar-bowl and creamer; supposed to be over 100, very ancient in style. Mrs. Geo. Potter: Mulberry tea-set—sugar-bowl, tea pot, and cream pitcher, 90. Calvin Parmenter: Pewter tea-pot; 1 qt. iron kettle, both 200; gun, 1825; large powder-horn, 1800. Mrs. Horace Stearns: Embroidered linen bed curtain; embroidered linen

bed valance; silver teaspoons, all over 100. Barney Shepherdson: Iron tea-kettle, belonged to his grandfather, Nehemiah Barnes, who was a Revolutionary soldier. Eli Low: Rocking chair; glass salt-cellar, both 100. Mrs. Emory Gelatt: Large mulberry plate, 100. Mrs. Arvilla Gelatt: Knife, 90. Richard Gelatt: 1 glass decanter, belonged to a Revolutionary soldier. Miss Mary Pope: Wooden work-box, with landscape painting on cover, is over 100 years old; Chinese cup, came from England over 100 years ago; hand-made lace baby cap; silk embroidered portrait. Mrs. Harrison Barnes: Indian relics; large pestle and an instrument used for skinning game. Rev. R. G. Lamb: Huge shark's tooth; collection of ancient coins, among which was a "pine-tree shilling," dated 1652. Mrs. Geo. Berry: Piny earthen jar, 100. Mrs. Mary Eymer: Spectacles and thimble, belonged to the wife of a Revolutionary soldier, named Mrs. Susanna Stanton. W. W. Pope: Horse-hair bed-cord, made by his great-grandfather, David Stanton (a Revolutionary soldier), 100. Mrs. Myron Barnes: Pewter platter, 200. Mrs. Geo. B. Milliken: Warming-pan. Nelson Dickey: Boot and shoe iron last, 100, was used by a shoemaker in Wales.

GIBSON.

Mrs. William Clark: A very ancient sampler (so labeled), book, "Domestic Medicine," 1778; Family Bible, printed in 1756; silver teaspoon, made from a knee-buckle worn by an officer in the Revolutionary war. J. W. Chamberlin: A sad-iron, somewhat resembling a tailor's goose, 200. Mrs. Wm. Roper: Bible, 1715. Mrs. H. L. Abel: Welch Bible, 1773. Henry Abel: History of "Early Indian Wars," 1777; Continental currency, 1777. Geo. Morgan: Side saddle. L. J. Reese: Pawnee bow and arrows and case; nine photographs of "Early Settlers" of Gibson. J. M. Potter: Commission as "captain" issued to Joseph Potter in 1798, warrant as tax collector, 1818; tax duplicate for Gibson, 1818; account book of Joseph Potter, 1793; teaspoon, 75; wheel-head, pewter platter, knife basket, waffle iron, saddle bags, 100. A. C. Sweet: Book of plays, 1794; advanced mathematical work, 1651; deed, 1710; bill of sale of negro in Conn. in 1745, porringer, 100; plate. Mrs. Myron Barnes: 4 deeds, 1759–1771; plate, 200; pewter platter. Mrs. James Hill: Pair of wine-glasses, nearly 200; frilling iron, ancient. Mrs. J. L. Gillett: Daboll's Arithmetic, 1827; English Reader, 1823; Murray's Grammar, 1829; copies Susquehanna County's Register, 1838; salt-spoon made of a knee-buckle, silhouette, 50; pillow, 80; skillett, 60; powder horn, 87; lady's collar, 55; lady's back comb, 50; plate, 65; Bandanna hand'f, 50; home-made hand'f, 60; pr. silk stockings, 81. W. A. Chamberlain: Account book of Moses Chamberlain, 1778; account of official business as J. P., 1794; deed for 12,000 acres of land, 1771; pod

auger, 97; mortar and pestle; pen case and pen, sword, saw, Revolutionary relics. F. P. Payne: Teaspoon, 90. Geo. B. Tiffany: Miniature portrait, printed in 1798; towel, 150; wooden water bottle, 70; Indian arrow heads. Mrs. Wm. Thyer: Towel, 80; wine-glass, 81; foot stove, cane, lady's back comb, 60. Mrs. Stephen Potter: Saddle bags, 90. Mrs. P. Tiffany: Pair ear-rings, 150.

SOUTH GIBSON.

Geo. E. Resseguie: Collection of Indian relics plowed up on a farm originally settled in 1813. Mrs. John Owens: Stand spread of West India sea grass. Mrs. William Dowd: Small wooden trunk, 100; dictionary, 1777. Richard Owens: Old-style gentleman's neckwear. G. C. Brundage: Collection of Indian relics found in this county, viz., elk-horn, spear, arrows, &c. Mrs. Eliza Dimmick: Dress shawl, 60; pair gloves, yarn spun, colored, and knit by herself, the present summer, when nearly 87 years of age. John Steenback: Book, Christian Theology, 1788; Silver ornament dug from an Indian's grave in Nebraska. Mrs. John Steenback: Linen bed curtains, 100; pair gold ear-rings, 100. Russel Tiffany: Pocket-book used by his father, one of the early settlers of Lenox, Pa. Mrs. Emily Woodward: 1 coverlet, manufactured by her grandmother, more than 100; satin ribbon bow worn by same grandmother 100 years ago; ancient miniature, gold rimmed. Alonzo Kinne: Aged 82 years, photograph of himself and wife, early settlers; loper, an instrument used by a ropemaker in making codfish and other small lines 100 years ago. David Tobias: His father's wedding kerchief (silk), 100. Francis Davis: Ancient sun-glass, used for lighting fire before the era of matches. G. G. Woodward: His father's wedding hat. The owner (Geo. W. Woodward) was present at the "Centennial," aged 86 years. Mrs. Geo. Hanyon: 1 pair shoe buckles, 100. Mrs. Solomon Pickering: Revolutionary snuff-box with Washington's face on cover. Mrs. Lucinda Pickering: Cane-head (engraved), belonged to her grandfather, William Conrad, who was the first settler of Brooklyn, Pa. Edgar Belcher: Ancient coins, one dated 1674; photographs of his father and mother, early settlers; box, glass cover. Mrs. Edgar Belcher: Child's apron, pair pantalets, waistcoat, all of the fashion of 50 years ago. Mrs. Timothy Carpenter: Table linen manufactured by her mother, Mrs. Darius Tingley, of Harford, 1 in the year 1800 when only 15 years old. Timothy Carpenter: Newspaper, *Montrose Gazette*, 1819; wooden plow brought from Attleboro' by his father, David Carpenter. Mrs. Chas. W. Resseguie: Rolling-pin, belonged to her grandmother; antelope horn. Thos. Jefferson Manyer: Dutch neck-yoke (for horses), 100. Elisha Maxson: Collection of Indian relics, consisting of pestle, hatchet, and several arrows plowed up in Susquehanna Co.; hammer, 150: photo. of his mother (early settler) now living in her 87th

year; punk, flint, and iron used by his father in lighting his pipe; wooden mortar, 100; books—Path to Happiness, 1798; Baxter's Warnings of the Dead, 1802; Noah Webster, Jr.'s, Grammar, 1798; Religious Courtship, 1810; "Arithmetick" by Nicholas Pike, 1804; family Bible, 1783. Fitch Resseguie: His father's family Bible, weighing over 18 lbs, cost, in 1845, $10.88; bought by his father, who was the first to settle in South Gibson in 1813; also photo. of his father, Samuel Resseguie.

GREAT BEND TOWNSHIP.

John Osterhout: Shoe-hammer, 180; lantern, 100. Mrs. Sarah Tewksbury: Trunk, 150. Mrs. Chas. Warner: Foot-stove, 120; spinning wheel, 150; mortar and pestle. Mrs. Josephine Trowbridge: Pepper-box, tea-cup and saucer, 100. Mrs. Henry Mericle: Snuff-box, 200; pin-cushion, 100. Mrs. William Decker: Sugar-bowl, 150; platter, 110. Mrs. Amanda Johnson: Picture of the first bride in the Susquehanna Valley. George Tuthill: China cup, 150. This cup was owned by a lady whose father built Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y. B. B. Tuthill: Silver table-spoon, 127. Mrs. Eliza Judd: Conch-shell horn, 200. Was used to call the neighbors in times of danger, and could be heard five miles away; volume of poems, 178. Mrs. Emma Macollister: Cup and saucer, 150. Mrs. N. W. Stone: Paper, American *Gazetteer*, 89; linen thread, 70. Mrs. C. C. Brush: Water-color painting, 110; painted by Miss Ellen Chase, whose father was a captain in the Revolutionary army. Mr. A. G. Brush: Cane, 150. Mrs. William Vroman: Spectacle case, 150. Mrs. Harriet Hendrickson: Brass candle-stick, 75; Sugar-bowl, 50. Robert Roosa: Three-tined barn fork, 100. O. A. Fox: Cooper's adz, 100; pr. tailor's shears, 80; augur, 70. Mrs. C. B. Dixon: Toasting iron, 70; plate. This plate was one of the wedding gift of Mrs. Sally Ford, who was married in 1812. Mrs. Lucy Mayo: Silver spoon, 100. Almyron Foote: Trunk, 75.

GREAT BEND.

Mrs. Catharine Conkling: Pair of tongs, 1767; copy of Declaration of Independence, second one issued, 1776. O. F. Conkling: A Dutch neck yoke, came from Holland; wagon chair, 1790; Congress bell. Mrs. Adelia Blessing: A rocking chair and pair of tongs, relics of the Revolution. Richard Gillispie: Bible, published in Glasgow in 1777; Book of Sermons, published in 1687; pair snuffers and tray. William McPherson: Brittania teapot, once owned by the Dimond family; pair andirons; tin trunk. Philo Hamlin: Windsor chair, 80; steel for sharpening knives, carried through Revolutionary war by Jonathan Hill. Reuben Howard: Sword, carried by Captain Hayward in Revolutionary war. Mrs. Diana Norton: Pair silk mitts and tie, 100. Mrs. Thomas Hays: Trunk, used by paymaster in Revolu-

tionary war; piece of cloak worn during Revolutionary war; "An assessment list" of Willingboro', now Great Bend, made in 1796, and contains the names of all the inhabitants in the territory now Susquehanna County, written by Jonathan Newman, great-grandfather of Theodore Hays. Mrs. Theodore Hays: 3 embroidered pictures, made in the year 1800; bed curtain. Mrs. Sarah Swagart: Book of Sermons, 200; cream pitcher; Indian relic. O. A. Lines: Commission to Rufus Lines from Gov. Trumbull, 1798; Masonic certificate, 1798.

HALLSTEAD.

Mrs. E. H. Eager: Chemise. This chemise was worn by Mrs. Hasbrook, who owned and lived at Washington's headquarters in Newburg, N. Y., during the Revolution; chair. This chair was used by Martha Washington during the time of her stay with the General at the home of Mrs. Hasbrook at Newburg, N. Y. Dr. C. N. Van Ness: Cow-bell, 136. Mrs. L. B. Crook: Pair of tongs brought from Connecticut in 1767; bed-quilt made in 1806. Mrs. J. B. McCreary, jr.: Cap-basket, 125; Soup tureen, 102. Mrs. J. H. Van Loan: Mirror, 117; mirror, 100; book, 117. Mrs. Esther Rice: 1 pair linen sheets, 90. Mrs. Samuel Hall: Clothes brush, 100; wine glass, 70; decanter, 100. Mrs. John Maynard: Chair, 120. Mrs. S. D. Ross: Clock, 80; table-cloth, 142; set silver spoons, 80; sampler, date 1816; satchel, very old. Miss Emma Howell: Book, 124; 2 pieces calico, 100; cup, saucer, and plate, 70; baby-waists brought from Wales. N. T. Mitchell: Ax, 125; Indian spear-head and other Indian curiosities found fifty years ago in a well near the historical "block-house" in Wayne County. Rev. J. B. McCreary: Books, dated 1737, 1738, 1727, 1730; a traveling trunk, 80 years old. This trunk was carried over three thousand miles by Mr. McCreary, on horseback, while doing missionary work in the early years of his ministry. Mr. J. B Johnston: Certificate of membership in the New York Marine Society, 1771; a lignumvitæ mortar, 100; a crane, 92; a 2-pound note, April 25, 1776. Mrs. S. B. Chase: Summons issued 1753, under the reign of King George the Second to the sheriff of Caroline, Virginia, 134; an old English school-book, 100; chair, 150; foot-stove, warming-pan, table, and tureen. Mrs. Chas. Simpson: Old bonnet; picture.

HERRICK.

Mrs. Sarah Dart: 1 linen table-cloth, 100. Mrs. E. R. Barnes: Bible, 1791. Margaret Geddings: Linen pillow-cases, 100; photographs. W. A. Lyon: Copper penny, 1286; map of Europe, 100. Wm. Thomas: Medical book, by John Wesley. Mrs. Washington Barnes: Masonic apron, 70.

HARFORD.

Miss Sarah Adams: Bonnet, 130; dress, 130; handkerchief, 100; apron, 100; gold beads, 100. Mrs. M. I. Jones: Hammer, 100; shawl, 80; chair, 100; surveyor's map, 1814. Mrs. Polly Guile: Lamp, 75; profiles, 100; wooden salt-cellar, over 100; cloak, 80; china tea pot, sugar-bowl, and cream-pitcher, 100; bonnet, 80; pewter porringer, nearly 100. Mrs. Dr. Blakeslee: Dress waist, 150. Miss Sarah Jones: Silver teaspoons, over 100. Miss Nancy Streeter: Warming-pan, 150; bedstead, 100; hood, 80; coverlid, 100; brass candlestick, 100; dress-cap; table, 100. G. L. Payne: Waffle-irons, 100; Pewter tea-pot, 100; cream-pitcher; seal of Susquehanna County, 1814; bill of 15 shillings, 1776; pistol, revolver, and shell. Mrs. M. Oakley; Drinking cup, 100; pewter plates, 100; cannon ball; Bible, 100. Dr. A. T. Brundage: Earthen platter used in 1776; gold quartz, tomahawk, boarding-hatchet, piece of Atlantic cable. Harford Agricultural Society: Fork, 100; flax-wheel, 111; toaster, 100; iron tea-kettle, 100; broiling-iron, 100; hatchel, 100; horn, 100; cooper-shave, 100; lantern, 200; crane, 100; gridiron, 100; grain-cradle, 100; wooden corn-plow, 100; paring-machine, 100; bear-trap, 100; melodeon, 100; grain-fan, 100; scythe-swath, 100; pod-auger, 100; spice-mortar, 100; Mrs. John Leslie: Sword, 200; teapot, 150; brass andirons, 100; brass-handled tongs, 100; samples worked, 1830. Miss Cynthia Sophia: China sugar bowl, 100; china cream pitcher, 100; china plate, 100; sampler; cap worn by Dr. Mercy Tyler; collar worn by Dr. Mercy Tyler. Prof. W. L. Thacher: Latin Bible, published in 1621; book, published in 1750; Pike's arithmetic, first in America; book, 100. Mrs. Tyler Brewster: Shoe-hammer, 100; gallon bottle, 100; pincers, 100. Miss Titus: Musket, 100; linen breeches, 75. Mrs. J. C. Tanner: Bed-quilt, 65. Mrs. Mary A. Crandall: Turnkeys, brought to this country in 1762. Miss Mary Tanner: Silver tablespoon, 100; tea-pot, 70. D. F. Farrar: Hand-reel, 100; wooden candlestick, over 100; warming-pan, nearly 100. Miss Clara Tiffany: Foot-stool, 75. Miss Laura L. Crandall: Scalping-knife and sheath. Mr. W. Jeffers: Coat, 100; glass tankard, spice mortar, 100; brass snuffers and tray, first newspaper printed in Susquehanna County. George Peck: Sword, 100. L. M. Farrar: Clock, nearly 200. D. L. Hine: Pewter mug and cup, 100; pewter plates, over 100; powder horn, 100; canteen, 100. E. R. Flint: Wedding vest, 200; buzz-saw.

HOPBOTTOM.

Mrs. Hannah Miles: Linen towel, 100; pair scissors, 100; shoe buckles, 100. Mrs. Geo. Miles: Spelling book, date, 1782; tin bake oven; spinning wheel. Mrs. Eliza Case: Spelling book, date 1804. Harry Tanner: Pair sleeve buttons, 100; one-dollar bill and

½ cent, 111. John Blowers: Inkstand, 91. Mrs. Hawley: Picture, 1830. Mrs. Martha Bell: Needle book, 110. Mrs. Gavitt: Pewter plate and saltcellar, 100. Mrs. David Wilmarth: Pewter basin, 73; baby dress, 75; mortar and pestle, 100. Mrs. Polly Williams: Pair bellows, over 100 years old. Mr. Lewis: Camp dish, date 1712. S. A. Kellum: Iron kettle, 100. Mrs. Sterling: Kettle, 69. Mrs. Olivia Carpenter: Work pocket. Mrs. E. A. Whiting: Clock, 121.

JACKSON.

Mrs. O. H. Perry: Bible, 94; pr. tongs, 120. Nelson French: Pewter basin, 100; Bible, 125; cartridge-box, relic of Revolutionary war. Mrs. N. S. Guild: Pair gloves, 100; pewter platter, 105; tea-pot, 120; pewter basin, 200; bead-work pocket. Mrs. Hosea Barrett: Glass tumbler, 1772. Mrs. Harvey Brown: Side saddle, 1780; scarf, 125. Calvin Barrett: Cane, 1804. Mrs. Pattie Wilcox: Pewter platter, 220. Isaac Hill: Bear-trap, 97; pair brass candlesticks, 80; piece calico, cost $1 per yard, 100; pair snow-shoes. Stanley Barrett: Rolling-pin, 1767. Mrs. A. W. Barrett: Skein linen thread, 90. D. L. Gregory: Whisky flask, 118. Hugh Roberts: Powder-horn, 129. Wm. Barnes: Pitcher, over 100. Omar Olin: Brace and bit, very old; potatoes. Jotham Pickering: Hatchel, 150; pitchfork, 1823. D. A. Lamb: Shoe-last, 73; hat. Leander Griffis: Neck-yoke, 100. Mrs Roena Lindsley: Waffle iron, 100. Mrs. M. Hall: Blanket, relic of the Revolution. A. B. Larabee: Indian pot, plowed up in 1867; portrait of Major Lamb, one of the first settlers of Jackson

LENOX.

Mrs. Marilla Conrad: 4 silver teaspoons, 100; 1 snuff-box, property of her grandmother; 1 Indian pestle and mortar; photo. of her grandfather, Artemas Woodward (early settler). Mrs. John Hallstead: 1 pr. beaded bracelets worn 60 years ago; 1 physician's lance, 100. Mrs. Theodore Fuller: Old bonnet worn probably 75 years ago, owned by Susan Taylor, who died in 1881, at the age of 102 years.

LITTLE MEADOWS.

Silas Beardslee: 3 pewter plates made in the year 1748 and were sunk in a well for safety from the British at the burning of Danbury, Conn., in 1777. Verna I. Beardslee: Children's set of dishes, among the first earthenware made in America and handed down to the sixth generation. Homer H. Treadwell: Cane, brought from England in 1690; wedding stockings of Samuel Treadwell's father, worn in year 1808. E. B. Beardslee: Comb-case, copper, engraved with initials "I. P." on one side and 1776 on the other; said to

have been Israel Putnam's and in his pocket when he rode down the stone steps at the time of the Revolution. Mrs. E. B. Beardslee: Tea set of lustreware, 80.

LIBERTY.

Mrs. L. W. Allen: Child's bonnet, 150; knitting sheath, 150; earthen pepper-box, 100; bread-plate, 100; handkerchief made from flax, 100; tablespoons and teaspoons made from coin in 1820; light-stand, brass candlesticks, and spectacle-case. Jacob Chalker: Powder-horn, 140; earthen tea-pot, cane made from piece of wreck of flag-ship Lawrence. Joseph Chalker: Fox trap, 100. Mrs. J. Davis: Silver tea-spoons, 100. Mr. Hiram English: Brass button-molds once owned by Lieutenant John English of the Continental army. Mrs. Wm. Fish: Mortar and pestle made in this county in 1806. Mrs. Mary Gunsalus: Pillow lace, bobbins, patterns, and specimens, of lace, 100. H. F. Adams: Chair and cow-bell, each 100. Miss Abbie Adams. Piece of a wedding dress, 150; piece of a red coat worn by a British officer; silver dollar, 1792. David Bartle: Chair and pewter plate; were in the Wyoming Valley and carried away just before the massacre. William Bartle: Large knife made from a sword used in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Sarah Berg: Cloak, style of 70 years ago; sugar bowl, 100. Mrs. Flora Bailey: Gold ear-rings, now owned in fourth generation. Mrs. L. W. Allen: Bellows, book, trunk, and tobacco box. R. M. Casswell: Flat-iron, brought to Susquehanna County in 1810. V. P. Gunsalus: Bible, 175; Henry Howard: Hay-fork, wedding present to O. L. Howard in 1826; garden hoe, 100. Mrs. Delilah Howard: Pewter platter. Mrs. Irene Heald: Pocket-book and and one-dollar bill, presented to Simeon Gould by George Washington during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. R. B Howard: Teapot, 100. Mrs. Irving Ireland: Book, 120. Mr. Fred Kaufman: Iron wrench from Germany, 100. Mr. Peleg Martin: Iron tea-kettle, 100. Mrs. G. W. Robinson: Cake-dish and knitting-needle case, each 100. Mrs. Fred Stanford: Pin-cushion, 150; tea-cup, 100; saucer, used in 1773. Earthen sugar-bowl and cream pitcher, old; lady's pocket, 100; tailor's goose; foot-stove; iron bake-kettle; specimen of millstone of the first grist-mill built in Susquehanna County; embroidered handkerchief, made by Mrs. Isaac Comstock when 75 years old, with floss which she spun from flax; "canteen" picked up on the battle-field after the British were repulsed at Lake Champlain in 1814. Henry Slade: Pocket compass and sun-dial used by a British officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. J. J. Tingley: Wagon-chair, 200; silver watch; side-saddle; book, 150; bread-root, used by Indians for making bread. Mr. V. F. Travis: Cane, 100; bullet-pouch and powder-horn.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Mr. William Wilbur: French army musket: pewter mug. Mrs. Joanna Wilbur: Warming-pan, 100; childs' shoes. A. L. Southworth: A fine collection of Indian curiosities from California and Mexico. Miss Gertrude R. Hance, missionary: An interesting collection of curiosities from South Africa. Mrs. Elizabeth Harris: Lustreware; tea-pot; sugar-bowl; decanter, date, 1824. Mrs. N. B. Holmes: Pewter platter, 100. Mr. Fred Stanford: Knife; sickle; post-ax; bush-hook; all ancient relics. Mrs. E. S. Kenyon: Embroidery and tea-cup 144 years old; linen bed-spread spun and woven in 1789; 5 silver teaspoons 144 years old. Mrs. Rufus Fish: Stone jar 100 years old; stone jug 100 years old; pewter ladle 100 years old; snuff-box, silver thimble, cuff-buttons, probably over 100 years old, and glass butter-dish. Robert Caswell: Trammell, 100 years old; anvil used for making nails; linen wheel, all over 100 years old. Mrs. W. G. Small: Dress, 100 years old. Mrs. E. Gage: Wooden bowl made from maple knot, 100 years old. Mrs. Joseph Webster: Snuff-box, probably over 100 years old. Mrs. Spencer Luce: Wooden knitting-needles, 70 years old. Mrs. L. L. Warner: Griddle, 150 years old. Rev. A. H. Fish: Book, Newton's Life, 123 years old. Mrs. Dan'l North: Gridiron and toaster, 75 years old. Mrs. Kirby Marsh: China platter, 85 years old; pewter cup, 100 years old. Mrs. F. A. Marsh: Lantern, 90 years old. Abram Osterhout: Andirons, first owned by Captain Bowes, brother-in-law of Esquire Abraham Du Bois, used in the Du Bois family until they purchased a stove, when Esquire Du Bois gave them to Abram Osterhout, who has owned them since, more than 40 years. John Gathany: Hay-knife, over 100 years old. Mrs. Orrin Sackett: Wooden trencher, 100 years old; linen wheel, used to spin with both hands, over 100 years old. Mrs. Ansel Gere: Silver spoon, 125 years old; sugar-bowl, 100 years old. Mrs. J. Marsh, linen table-cloth, very old; tin bake-oven, very old. Orson Marsh: Pair of boots, made in 1840. Mrs. Henry Ladd: Broad-ax, very old. Mr. Jonathan Ross: Tongs and shovel, very old.

LANESBORO.

Mrs. C. B. Taylor: Coffee-pot, tea saucer, cream pitcher, pair candlesticks, snuffers and tray, pewter platter, piece of pottery brought from Rome. Connie Barnes: Powder-horn. Pamalia Thomas: Stand. Mrs. S. A. Lyons: Back comb. Mrs. F. A. Lyons: Wooden bowl, carved from maple-wood knot. C. J. McKune: Two pewter platters; date 1778. N. R. Comfort: Pocket compass; piece of chain, relic of Revolutionary war. Lottie McKune: Side-saddle.

MONTROSE.

Miss E. C. Blackman: Chain, 100; pewter plate, 100. Mrs. George Lathrop: A linen apron, a kerchief and pocket, all woven

by her grandmother 100 years ago. Mr. E. H. Rogers: A Mohawk tomahawk; been in his family over 150 years. Mrs. William Cox: Cup and saucer, belonged in Corwin family. Mrs. Hugh McCollum: Pewter platter, 200. Dr. Dimock: An old copper penny, date 1787; he has been offered $28 for same. Mrs. Theodore Smith: Small iron pot, 100. Mr. George Watrous: Desk, 100. J. S. Tarbell: A Masonic apron, 200; used at the laying of the corner-stone of buildings in Philadelphia and Boston; pewter platter and plates, having been in the service of Napoleon Bonaparte's commissary, over 100. Mrs. Henry Cruser: A tea-pot and milk cup, over 100 years old, having belonged to Mr. Bela Jones's father; 2 silver spoons, 125; treasure box given to Mrs. Betsey Way upon her sixteenth birthday, 100; candlesticks, 100. Samuel Rogers: Six teaspoons, made by the first Baptist minister of Montrose out of coin, 80. Mrs. Edwin Baldwin: Bellows used by Dr. Mason Dennison's mother, 100; mortar and pestal used by Dr. Mason Dennison, 90; portrait of Edwin Baldwin, taken when a young man; candlesticks, knives and forks, over 100 years old; flag used during the Tyler campaign, bearing the face of the hero of Tippecanoe upon it. Mrs. Dr. Thayer: Piece of linen spun and woven by Colonel Christopher Gere's mother in 1800. Mrs. Sheroal: Plate, over 100 years old; been in the Isbell family always; picture frame made from the wood of old Windsor Castle, 600 years old; plate used by Mr. Bela Jones while a child, 100; paraphernalia belonging to the first lodge of the order of Good Templars organized in the State: age not known. Mrs. Hannas: A Bible in two volumes, published in 1761; a silver snuff-box, 200; two silver spoons, 100. Mr. Dudson Lathrop: Pepper-box, 150. Mrs. J. S. Courtwright: Pair brass candle-sticks, 100; chair, 125. Mrs. T. J. Davies: Brass ewer and tray, from Damascus, very old and rare. Mrs. I. N. Bullard: Pair silver candlesticks, 100. Mrs. Eliza Bullard: Looking-glass, 131; small iron tea-kettle, 130; sugar bowl, with log cabin on it, 80. Mrs. Bonhart: Bread tray, 90; picture of Mount Vernon, published in 1800. Mrs. Maria Moore: Plate, 200; sugar bowl, 80; wash bowl and pitcher, 75; brooch, bought in 1795. Mrs. Dora Lathrop: Stand, 100; three volumes encyclopedia, published 1704. G. F. Fordham: Piece of money, date 1774. Mrs. Gottlieb: Collection of old and rare money. Mr. Rasselas Searle: Two plates, two solid silver spoons, one large, owned by Bonaparte. Dr. C. C. Halsey: Franklin penny, date 1787; one-sixth dollar Continental currency, February 17, 1776; complete English Disputation, 1749. Mrs. Henry Ryley: Deer-skin coat, made by Indians; bought from them in 1815. Miss Nicols: Cane, 100. Mrs. Margaret Cox: Bed spread, 100; table-cloth, 100. Mrs. Henry Warner; Spinning-wheel,, 100; chair, 100; table. Miss Fanny Lathrop: Swifts, a weaver's implement. Mrs. Safford: Brass andirons, gallon bottle, and newspapers, date 1813. William Boyd:

Pair brass candlesticks; picture of first railroad car in United States; picture of Rev. H. A. Ryley; picture of Rev. A. L. Post; picture of Hon. William Jessup, sr.

MIDDLETOWN.

Mrs. S. T. Morris: Bible, date 1613; old book, date 1651; satin embroidery; satin fan with gold spangles; hand-made towel; stone pestle and wooden mortar; mahogany rolling-pin; cluster of barnacles; primitive horn spoon; bake iron or griddle; eyeless fish.

NEW MILFORD.

Mrs. Charles Morse: Pewter platter, 150; comb and work-bag. Mr. Henry Williams: Pocket-book. Mrs. Josephine Ayers: Teapot, 80. Clark Hendrick: Button-molds, 100. Horatio Garrett: Paper, Boston *Gazette*, date 1770; Utica Almanac. Dr. L. A. Smith: Bible, date 1769. Mrs. Elias Wellman: Two plates, 336; table-cloth, 100. H. W. Decker: Pitcher, hand-painted, 80. Mrs. Charles Mathews: Pewter plate, 130. Miss Francis Wilson: Jug, 100; fork, bought in 1812. Mrs. Mary L. Branan: Brooch, 100; teaspoon and mug, 100. Horace Summers: Book, medical work, date 1795; Indian pestle. David Wellman: Shell used for dinner-horn 100 years ago. Mrs. Doolittle: Piece of calico, 100. S. P. Smith: Revolutionary sword. Mrs. Lancaster Jennings: Flax-wheel, 100; spider used during Revolutionary war. Herbert Blanding: Pipe, 150. Mrs. Eliza Van Fleet: Towel, 140. Mrs. Albert Wellman: Teapot, 75 or 80. Mrs. Charles Tipton: Pearl fish, 142; Mrs. Chester Vail: Table-cloth. Mr. Amos Kent: Tablespoon, 60; teaspoon, 100. Jacob McLeod: Spinning-wheel, 130; hunting-horn, 137. The owners of the following list not known: Table-cloth, stays, fan, sleeve buttons, bed-spread, pair pictures, Masonic pin, book, powder-horn, horn cup, tobacco pouch, pinking-iron, farm contract or deed, paper, tea-kettle, bonnet, napkin, chopping-knife, iron skillet, hatchet, chair, piano, pr. saddle-bags.

RUSHVILLE.

Mrs. S. H. Canfield: Linen towel, 120; pr. shears, 84, used before the war of 1812. Mrs. V. L. Atwater: Pewter plate, 118; mother's wedding belt, 55; lady's hat, 60; sugar bowl, 85. Clarissa Canfield: Pr. stockings, 80. W. H. Sherwood: Bread toaster, 75. Jeremiah Canfield: Powder-horn, 111.

RUSH.

Wm. B. Wilcox: Inkstand, 100. Isaiah Haire: Pestle found on Snyder farm, 1812. Mrs. John Bradshaw: Spoon molds, 100. Mrs. George Harvey: Pair cotton cards, 120; Masonic apron, 100; lap-stone, found by Josiah Ellis on Eben Picket's farm in 1817. Ed-

ward Stewart: An account book, 15. Jo Shadic: Silver sixpense. Mrs. Nelson Turner: Sugar bowl, 150. Mrs. Jenniers: Posse-pot, over 100. Mrs. James Hillis: Silver dollar. Carrie Harvey: Snuff-box, 120: sugar bowl, cream pitcher, cup, and saucer, 125; set of teaspoons made of Thomas Nye's silver shoe-buckles, 150. Mrs. Robert Reynolds: Pr. brass candlesticks, 100; pocket-book, 123; bamboo bottle, bought of a sailor and has been carried around the world, 100.

SUSQUEHANNA.

Mrs. George Tiffany: A smelling bottle, 100: piece of ribbon, 93: piece of ribbon, 78: nutmeg grater, 100. George Lamb: Sun-dial, 100; sugar-mold, 100; book published in 1794; catechism, published in 1818; Testament, published in 1806. Philip Brady: *The Boston Gazette*, published in 1770; book, published in London in 1684; song-book, published in London in 1760; song-book, Jackson's Songs and Lessons, 100. Mrs. John Cook: Copy of first newspaper published in America, containing pictures of the first locomotive in the world and the first steam railroad passenger train in America. Mrs. John Bradford: Linen table-cloth, 100. Mrs. Henderson: Pair of cards, 75; button, 65. Thomas Albee: Bracelet, 60; coins, dated 1787–1793, 1803–1817. J. R. Grimes: Rocking-chair made in 1812; a warrant for survey of land in 1788. Mrs. Joseph Galloway: Sugar bowl, 100. Mrs. B. McKune: Mortar and pestle, 120. Rev. O. Phelps: Bullet-mold, 110. Mrs. George Frazier: Towel, 80. Mrs. John Buck: Bed-quilt, 200. Mrs. E. J. Mathews: Stand, 100. Mrs. S. S. Page: Bureau, about 70. John Burrell: Steam fire engine given him by his father, James Burrell, who planned and built it in 1872. H. J. Persons: Indian arrow-head found on Person's farm in Oakland Township by the owner. I. W. Jones: French fowling-piece, owned by his grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier. D. B. Fuller: A bowl of chestnut wood just as found, except that the bark had been removed. Mrs. H. T. Seymour: Pewter porringer brought to this country by her grandmother nearly 100 years ago. Mrs. Maggie Parliman: Scotch milk pitcher and water pitcher, 130. Washington Shaeff: Old money, being from 110 to 115 years old; pictures of the first, second, and third locomotives built in the United States for actual service on a railroad built in 1831. C. A. Jurish: Silver knitting-work carrier, brought from Germany by his grandfather, 56 years ago. Mrs. Whitbrook: Silk shawl: punch ladle: teapot and egg-cup; these articles were all presented to the owner by Sir Walter Scott's family. Dr. H. A. Tingley: Case of stuffed birds and animals; 1 pair of steelyards, 150 years old; curiosity, natural growth of wood; $20 bill, Confederate money; 2 letters written by the Doctor's mother at the age of 86 and 90 years old. H. L. French: Book on architecture, given him by his grandfather, published in 1797.

Mrs. John Lamont: Table-cloth and towel, 90; pewter basin, 100; snuff-box, 100; pair stockings, 96; pair ear-rings, 90; bowl and plate, 100. Mrs. Demoree: China cup and saucer, 100. Mrs. Harriet Gelatt: Specimen needlework, 111. E. A. Lamb: Medical book, 95. Mrs. Charles Fletcher: Pair sleeve buttons, 125. Mrs. Ira Hine: Sea-shell, 100. Orvis Lewis: Singing book, 100. C. R. Jenkins: Historical dictionary, dated 1820. Ebenezer Messenger: Compass, 160; button-mold used before Revolutionary war. Jane Lewis: Hymn book, 120. Mrs. James Leonard: Primer, 63. Mrs. Anna Cook: Painting, 50. Mrs. Pickering: Bonnet. Edward Whitford: Bonnet, 60. Grandma Martin: Bonnet. Hetty Scott: Sugar-bowl, 120. Wealthy Wrighter: Teapot, 80. Mrs. M. A. Foster: Gravy boat, 70.

During the afternoon the admission to the rink was free and until dark it was crowded with visitors.

The evening was a dreary one. The mass of black clouds which came flying thicker and more threatening from the West finally burst in fury upon the town. The strong wind pelted away at the banquet tent until some of its stays were torn from their moorings, and a large force of men were set at work to prevent a complete wreck. The partial illumination of the town was extinguished by the storm, and residents and strangers retired early full of misgivings for the morrow.

Fragments of the First Day.

The Hallstead Band filled two vacancies from Binghamton. W. F. Hallstead, general superintendent of the D. L. & W. Railway, for whom the town of Hallstead was named, excused all of the band boys from railroad duties during the Centennial days.

In closing his speech at the rink, the Hon. George A. Post said, "I hope that where there have been differences there will be harmony," and Senator Lines, belonging to the opposite political party, stepped forward, and, taking the ex-Congressman at his word, shook him warmly by the hand. The act was applauded.

The handsome furniture in the "modern sleeping apartment," at Relic Hall, was loaned by E. E. Tuttle, of Hallstead.

In the record of the Presbyterian Church of Great Band (now Hallstead), which was on exhibition at the Relic Hall, appears the name of Ozias Strong, under the date of 1789.

The well near the cabin is said to be the well dug by the Strongs.

Pelatiah Strong, the son of Ozias, was drowned in the river where the bridge now crosses it.

The well sweep and curb were built by Capt. R. C. Du Bois.

The Montrose *Republican*, in its excellant and exhaustive report of the Centennial proceedings, said:

With what industry and patience the various committees have labored to secure a grand result the sequel shows in a most gratifying manner. Though the people Montrose, as the county seat, would have rejoiced in having their place selected as the scene of the grand celebration, there was no hesitancy in according the distinction to Hallstead, the *only* place having claim to it, for there the first white settler in the primeval forests within the limits of the county, reared his humble abode and digged the first well, which remains until this day.

The managing committee, after carefully estimating the cost of the execution of the programme as printed, found that there would be a deficit of several hundred dollars, so they sought refuge in the last resort—that of charging ten cents admission to the rink to all those who were not contributors of money or relics. These were admitted free, but it was noticed that many of the contributors refused to take advantage of this privilege and paid their way. The $504 received at the rink saved a deficit of $250. This proves the wisdom of the decision to charge an entrance fee.

Miss Jennie Barnes, now Mrs. Dell Stanford, had charge of the ticket office at the rink, and she was assisted by Hon. E. B. Beardslee at different times when the crush became too great.

Mr. Morris, of Montrose, delighted the children with his Shetland ponies in the ring just southeast of the grand stand.

The famous display of relics made by Gibson attracted much attention. Those ladies who were entitled to the principal credit of securing this fine exhibition were Mrs. C. W. Ressiguie, Mrs. W. W. Pope, Mrs. Leroy Barnes, and Mrs. George B. Tiffany.

The following is a letter from Mrs. W. F. Hallstead acknowledging receipt of a picture of the town of Hallstead, presented to her by the citizens of that place upon the occasion of the Centennial:

SCRANTON, PA., *October* 10, 1887.

Captain BEARDSLEY,

Chairman Centennial Executive Committee, Hallstead, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Please convey to the citizens of your pretty and prosperous village the heartfelt thanks of both Mr. Hallstead and myself

for the honor they have conferred. We appreciate the lithograph very highly and will ever cherish it as a token of kind regards. Wishing your celebretion great success,

I remain, respectfully, yours,

Mrs. W. F. Hallstead.

The following letter, addressed to J. Clark, jr., from the assistant general passenger agent of the Erie railway, explains itself:

We will authorize agents at Carbondale and intermediate stations to Susquehanna to sell on account of 10th to 12th, inclusive, round-trip tickets to Great Bend, good for return, until October 13, at excursion rate of two cents per mile.

We will also run a special train on October 11–12 from Susquehanna to Great Bend, to leave Susquehanna at 8 a. m. and 10 a. m. Returning, leave Great Bend at 6 and 9 p. m.

George De Haven.

The following is the letter from the general passenger agent of the D. L. and W. R. R. at New York:

Capt. H. F. Beardsley,
Chairman Centennial Executive Committee, Hallstead, Pa.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of October 4th on account of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Susquehanna County, we will issue on October 10th to 13th, inclusive, round-trip tickets at rate of two cents per mile from Wilkes-Barre, Norwich, Homer, Elmira, and all intermediate stations. Tickets will be good for return on or before October 14th.

Yours, truly,

W. F. Holwill.

CENTENNIAL TUESDAY.

A stiff breeze was blowing from the north and low banks of mist covered the mountains as the morning salute told the dawning of the second day of the celebration. Notwithstanding the cheerless weather the people commenced pouring into town at daybreak, so that when the Relic Hall was opened at 8 o'clock a. m. it was quickly crowded with visitors. It was soon found that, owing to the profuse decoration of the interior of the rink and the somber daylight without, it was impossible to see the splendid collections contained in the long center table. In this emergency E. E. Tuttle, L. B. Crook, and W. S. Barnes volunteered to place six sky-lights in the roof, and soon a flood of light fell upon the center table, revealing the attractive wonders which it held.

A few minutes before ten o'clock the Reception Committee, consisting of Hon. W. H. Jessup, chairman, Hon. O. A. Lines, Hon. J. H. Cook, Hon. E. H. True, Hon. William Maxey, William M. Post, Gaylord Curtis, W. D. Lusk, and James P. Taylor, accompanied by the Hallstead Band, proceeded to the D. L. and W. station to receive Judge J. B. McCollum, the orator of the day, and the Hon. Galusha A. Grow. These distinguished guests were escorted through almost continuous walls of emblems and evergreens to the Mitchell House, where they held a reception and kindly greeted hundreds of their fellow-citizens.

About eleven o'clock the sun struggled through the rifted clouds and brought hopes of clearing weather to those who were anxious for the complete success of the Centennial. The crowds continued to pour into the town, the sky slowly freed itself of its gloomy covering, the handsome decorations of the place added to the increasing brightness of the surroundings, and by noon all was gladness and good cheer. Early in the afternoon the handsomely uniformed Gibson Band arrived and were soon followed by the well-known band from Springville, and ere long the village seemed filled with music.

At two o'clock the Reception Committee, preceded by the Hallstead Band, conducted Judge McCollum, Congressman Martin A. Foran, ex-Speaker Grow, and a number of other distinguished guests to the grand stand, where the literary entertainment of the second day was to take place. The Hon. George A. Post, of Montrose,

presided. He read the following list of vice presidents and requested these gentlemen to occupy seats on the grand stand: Hon. David Thomas, of Great Bend; Hugh McCollum, Montrose; S. H. Barnes, Lanesborough; P. H. Tiffany, Brooklyn; Edward Burke, Silver Lake; Lawrence Curley, Middletown; George Harvey, Rush; Levi S. Page, Susquehanna; Peter Clark, Choconut, and James Foran, Friendsville.

Among the prominent citizens of the county who were present were Wm. Maxey, E. H. True, Orrin A. Lines, Wm. M. Post, G. A. Grow, M. J. Larabee, J. H. Cook, Gaylord Curtis, H. F. Beardsley, Rev. E. B. Olmstead, Father Dunn, Wm. H. Jessup, Eugene O'Neil, W. D. Lusk, J. P. Taylor, M. H. Eisman, Dr. C. C. Halsey, Henry Burchard, Mrs. Daniel Searle, Mrs. J. B. McCollum, Miss Emily C. Blackman, J. Clark, jr., and H. Benson, of the Susquehanna *Transcript*; W. C. Cruser, of the Montrose *Democrat*; C. S. Vail and G. C. Howell, of the New Milford *Advertiser*; S. P. More, of the Great Bend *Plaindealer*; Tracy Sweet, of the Scranton *Truth*; Jas. R. Burnett, of the Scranton *Republican*. James Hireen, of the Binghamton *Republican*, and Mr. Cook, of the Philadelphia *Press*.

After a selection was rendered by the Hallstead Band Rev. E. B. Olmstead opened the exercises with the following prayer:

O Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth! Thou alone art God, full of glory and majesty, dwelling in light unapproachable. We realize that as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are Thy ways higher than our ways and Thy thoughts than our thoughts; but we thank Thee that Thou hast made us reasoning beings, capable of comprehending something of this thought concerning humanity.

We thank Thee for the generations of men who have come and gone and bequeathed to us such rich treasures of discovery, civilization, and culture. Our minds turn to-day to the hardy, self-sacrificing pioneers who pierced the virgin wilderness and awoke the echoes of industry and enterprise amid these sentinel hills. We are reminded of their courage, their energy, their morality. May we be worthy descendants of such illustrious ancestors! We thank Thee for our country; for her pleasant hills, just now adorned with the yellow glories of autumn; for her fertile valleys; for her enterprising villages; for her quiet homes; for her free schools; for her open churches; and above all, for the noblemen of intellect and piety she has nourished. God bless Susquehanna County!

Bless the speakers of this day. Help them to bring to us something that shall instruct and ennoble all who listen.

Brothers and fathers and mothers—the old men and women—who have come to enjoy the festivities of this occasion. May their last days be their best days!

Let thy blessing rest on this celebration. May it not be characterized by drunkenness and debauchery, but by such acts as shall have the sanction of conscience, the approval of reason, and the "Well done" of God.

Reminded as we are by these gray heads, by these falling leaves and the autumnal moans of the dying year, of life's beauty, help us all to give earnest heed to the salvation of our souls.

Answer this our prayer for Christ's sake. Amen.

Hon. George A. Post, president of the day, then addressed the great throng as follows:

Fellow-citizens: Standing in this presence, I am obliged to confess that I was not born in Susquehanna County. But it was not my fault. For the accident of birth I am not responsible, and, besides, I came here just as soon as I wanted a good place in which to begin the battle of life. I am therefore an adopted son, but I can truthfully say that I have always been treated like one of the family. To-day in all that may be said in laudation of this grand old county, in all the emotions of pride that may stir the hearts of those to the manor born, I shall know no different feeling than the natives of the county. In all that affects the material welfare of Susquehanna County I am deeply interested; I have ever sought to identify myself with her people, and, by an extensive contact with them I have become thoroughly impregnated with the local pride with which they are imbued. As the naturalized citizen of foreign birth becomes enamored of our benign institutions, so that when danger menaces them he shoulders his musket and braves the horrors of war for their protection, and mingles his blood with that of the natives to show the strength of his devotion to the land of his adoption, so I, though but an adopted son of this county, rejoice in its history, take fraternal pleasure in the honors achieved by its sons and daughters, and in this Centennial jubilee join heart and soul, as we celebrate the work of the pioneers who blazed the way to the transformation of an area of dense forest into a county wherein upward of forty thousand people dwell in pleasant homes and pursue the myriad avocations incident to the civilization and advancement of the evening of the nineteenth century. Other counties there are in our Commonwealth greater in square miles of territory, more densely populated, more opulent, more fortunate in the geological formations underneath the surface of the soil, and more favored as natural or artificial centers of trade and manufactures, but I fearlessly assert that there is not one county in all Pennsylvania whose citizens are more loyal, honest, and intelligent. Among the best and foremost citizens of many States

in the Union are found those whose first breath inhaled the pure air of our county, and who, wherever they are, have a warm place in their hearts for the clime of their kindred.

The coming together at this time of our citizens from near and far to exchange neighborly greetings is fraught with great interest, and such an occasion must have a wide-reaching influence for good. As this beautiful borough is thronged with hundreds of our substantial yeomanry, and we note the high intellectual character of our people as stamped unmistakably upon their faces, we cannot but feel that old Susquehanna is indeed a good community to live in, and that peopled as it is by so sturdy and worthy a body of inhabitants it is no wonder that it has always ranked high in the estimation of its sister counties in the State.

Brought together under the happy auspices of this Centennial celebration, here in the vicinity where a century ago Ozias Strong made the first settlement, and where first the giants of the forests succombed to the settlers ax, in the territory now comprising our county, as our minds go back to the hardships, privations, loneliness, and dreary surroundings of those who established the sway of civilization here, let us draw a lesson and an inspiration from their trials and the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and if there be any who would repine because they are not as pleasantly situated as they desire, I would point to yon log cabin and ask, would you exchange places with those who a hundred years ago were dwellers in such rude structures, and would you think it bearable to live as they, isolated from their fellows and exposed to innumerable dangers? I know your answer, and yet it is the sacrifices and irksome toil of those old settlers that we celebrate this day, and in memory of them we hold a carnival of good cheer, and from hill and dale we come with light hearts to begin a new century of human endeavor to this historic spot, now no longer a trackless, dreary waste, but the habitation of several hundred souls enjoying the blessings of cosy homes, good society, education, religious worship, and the beneficent government then but launched upon the sea of national existence, now the proudest nation on earth

Let us then be of good cheer, for ours is a goodly heritage. A health then to old Susquehanna. May her future years be crowded with the records of glorious prosperity, and may her sons and daughters ever be true men and women, steadfast in the right, scorning money, industrious and persevering, and as we now in grand diapason sound the praise of those who have gone before us, so may our progeny lift their voices in our honor when comes another hundred years.

At the conclusion of this speech, which was heartily applauded, the Hallstead Band rendered another selection, when President Post introduced Judge McCollum as one who was born and reared upon a

farm in this county, who had always resided within its confines and who had achieved the highest distinction within the gift of his fellow-citizens—the president-judgeship of his native county. Judge McCollum was received with great enthusiasm by the multitude, who listened with marked attention to the following valuable and interesting historical address:

A hundred years ago Ozias Strong, from Lee, Mass., settled here. He was the first white inhabitant of the territory contained in this county. Around him was a wilderness occupied by wild beasts and traversed by Indians. On the banks of this beautiful river and in the shadow of these grand hills he built a log cabin and made a clearing. He was on a generous soil and in the midst of scenery attractive and inspiring, but without the advantages and protection afforded by civilized society. He was a pioneer in the work of subduing the forests and developing the resources of a new country. Of his life, his struggles, but his achievements here but little is now known. The public records inform us that in June, 1790, he bought of Tench Francis, a tract of land lying on the north side of the river in the vicinity of the present bridge; and he afterwards sold from it a farm to Johnathan Dimon, who settled here in 1791. In 1795 he removed from this settlement to Homer, N. Y., where he died in 1807.

In the same year that Ozias Strong bought of Francis a tract on the north side of the river Benajah Strong bought of the same landholder a tract on the south side of the river, containing 601 acres, lying on both sides of Salt Lick Creek. On the 21st of September, 1791, Benajah Strong sold his tract to M. Du Bois and Seth Putman. A portion, at least, of the present borough of Hallstead is within the lines of this tract. Du Bois afterwards became the exclusive owner of it and resided upon it. At one time, and near this point, he kept a tavern, where the early settlers were entertained on their journeys to and from the wilderness south of us where they were then building their log huts and making their first earnings. A large share of this tract is now owned by and in possession of his descendants, who unite with us in the festivities of this day.

In that portion of the Susquehanna Valley lying within our county and from which the townships of Great Bend, Harmony, and Oakland were erected, there were, in 1787, evidences of the prior occupation of it by the Indians. Near us were the "three apple trees" which formed the rallying point and headquarters of all the Indians in the neighborhood. As early as 1779 these trees bore the marks of great age. Near them, in the summer of that year, sixteen hundred soldiers of the Revolution encamped en route to join the army of General Sullivan at the mouth of the Chemung River, in his memorable campaign against the Indians, who, incited by British

W. W. McCollum

agents and British gold, had united with the Tories in their murderous attacks upon the border settlements. These soldiers descended the Susquehanna upon rafts and landed here to pass the night. In the neighborhood of their camp was an Indian burying-ground. In the river not half a mile above us was an island which was a resort for Indian fishing and hunting parties. In Oakland, upon the Westfall farm, traces of an Indian village were found.

While at the time of the settlement of this valley by the whites the Indians were not in the actual occupancy of it, they frequently passed along and across it in considerable numbers.

In 1788 Daniel Buck and his sons, Ichabod and Benjamin, were settled on the north side of the river, about two miles above the present borough of Great Bend, at a point now known as Red Rock. It was stated in a newspaper article by the late Joseph Du Bois that "this romantic locality was known to the early settlers as the Painted Rock, from the fact that high up on the face of one of the cliffs, and far above the reach of man, was the painted figure of an Indian chief." J. B. Buck, in writing of the same locality, said that when his "father came to Red Rock it was all wild. But on examination marks were found that could not be accounted for. The rocks upon the river were painted red, and on the island was found the foundation of a house." These statements by descendants of pioneers of this valley point to the presence and work of civilized man in it before any known settlement of it.

Moses Comstock was the first settler at the east bend of the Susquehanna, near the pleasant village of Lanesborough, and it is believed that he was located there in November, 1787. He and his sons for a dozen years at least occupied and improved lands there which he was eventually compelled to relinquish on demand of the Pennsylvania claimant, as he had no title to the land which the Pennsylvania authorities recognized. There is little doubt from the evidence attaintable on this subject that Ozias Strong and Moses Comstock, with their families, were the only white inhabitants of this valley in that year. Jonathan Bennett stopped in Oakland a short time before, locating in Great Bend in 1788, and afterwards sold an improvement there to Isaac Hale, who came there in 1790; but whether he made the improvement before settling in Great Bend cannot be stated. In Miss Blackman's history of the county four townships are designated as "settled" in 1787. These are mentioned in the order of their settlement, and are Great Bend, Harmony, Oakland, and Brooklyn. It is stated, however, in the same history, that there was not a house in Oakland prior to 1788, and that Jonathan Bennett arrived there that year. I cannot discover that Oakland had a white inhabitant in 1787, but as my researches on this subject have not been exhaustive the statement of the history referred to is not disputed. I merely say that I have not found the evidence on which it rests.

The first settlement in Brooklyn was along the Hopbottom on lands of John Nicholson. These lands, in 1787, Nicholson attempted to colonize, and in five years he collected about forty Irish and German families from Philadelphia and "down the Susquehanna," who were induced to move upon the lands by his promises of supplies and assistance. Adam Miller, Richard McNamara, and Robert Patterson were first settlers there. As Nicholson failed to redeem his promises many of these settlers became discouraged and abandoned the lands.

In 1787 not more than six white families were settled in the county, and the clearings of that year would not equal in extent the improved land upon an average "hundred-acre farm" of to-day.

There were no settlements in the county prior to 1789 except those in this valley and along the Hopbottom in Brooklyn. In that year settlements were made in New Milford and Herrick, and before 1800 settlements were made in twenty-one of the twenty-seven townships in the county. Before the date last mentioned there were no settlements in the towships of Apolacon, Choconut, Silver Lake, Jackson, Ararat, and Thomson. These were settled in the order named, and the first settlement in Thomson was made in 1820.

It would be interesting to note the growth of these settlements from the first dwellings made in them to well-regulated and prosperous communities in the enjoyment of the advantages and the security which the highest civilization affords; and it would be pleasant and appropriate to this occasion to consider the part of each actor in their organization and development, and to award to each the tribute of respect and gratitude justly due. But a moment's reflection will convince any one that this cannot be done within the limits of an address admissible to-day. It is not alone the few settlers here in 1787 who are entitled to the rank and consideration of pioneers in the work of creating from a wilderness a grand county, now filled with happy homes, and in which we have a justifiable pride. It was thirty-three years from the first settlement in Great Bend Township to the first settlement in Thomson Township. It was nearly twenty-three years after the first clearing was made in this valley that the act creating our county was passed, and it was nearly twenty-five years before its organization was completed by the election of officers. All who participated in the work of felling the forests, clearing the lands, and planting civilization and local governments here were pioneers; and all who bore an honorable part in this work are entitled to high praise for the courage and endurance exhibited in wrestling with the perils and privations involved in it.

In 1790 the territory, now constituting the county of Susquehanna, was embraced in the townships of Tioga and Wyalusing, Luzerne County. In 1791 the court of Luzerne ordered the creation of the township of Willingborough from the northeast corner of Tioga. Its boundaries were defined in 1793, and these made the township 6 miles

north and south by 15 miles east and west, and included the present townships of Great Bend, Harmony, and Oakland, with the boroughs created from them. In the same year Ichabod Buck was appointed constable of the new township. Horatio Strong and Johnathan Bennett were appointed supervisors, and Ichabod Buck and Elisha Leonard were appointed overseers of the poor. These were the first officers of the first township entirely within the lines of the county. It embraced all the settlements in the Susquehanna Valley. Its growth in wealth and population was not rapid. In 1800 it contained ninety taxables, and the amount of taxes levied that year were $810.58. In 1810 the total population of the valley settlements then contained in the townships of Great Bend and Harmony were four hundred and thirty-one. At that time Oakland was a part of Harmony, from which it was taken in 1853.

The Harford settlement, or as it was known, "Nine Partners" settlement, was located in 1790, but the proprietors did not bring their families there until the spring of 1792. It was organized as a township in 1808, and its population in 1810 was 477.

When our county was created by legislative enactment it was embraced in ten townships of old Luzerne, and these were Willingborough, Nicholson, Lawsville, Braintrim, Rush, Clifford, Bridgewater, New Milford, Harford, and Harmony. Of these Willingborough, Harford, Harmony, New Milford, and Lawsville were entirely within the present boundaries of this county. The remaining townships were divided by the southern and western lines of the new county, and the census of 1810 did not disclose the number of inhabitants then residing in that portion of them brought into the new county of Susquehanna. The population of the five townships mentioned as within the lines of the county in 1810 was 1,255. Bridgewater then had a population of 1,418, and but a very few of those were in Luzerne County. It should be stated in this connection that at that time Bridgewater embraced, besides its present area, all of Brooklyn, Lathrop, Springville, Dimock, Silver Lake, and Montrose, the eastern parts of Jessup and Forest Lake, and the south part of Franklin.

Clifford Township, as it existed in 1810, had a population of 675, but what proportion of this was south of the present county line is not known. New Milford in that year had 174 inhabitants, and Lawsville had 169. The exact population of our county at the time of its creation could not, for the reasons already stated, be ascertained. The first census, after its organization, was taken by Bela Jones, and showed a population of 9,958. While the act creating our county was passed February 21, 1810, its organization was not completed until 1812. Its first officers were: Davis Dimock and William Thomson, associate judges; Edward Fuller, sheriff; Chas. Fraser, prothonotary, clerk of the courts and register and recorder;

Isaac Post, treasurer; Bartlett Hinds, Labon Capron, and Isaac Brownson, commissioners; Jonah Brewster, commissioners' clerk, and Stephen Wilson, coroner. The county seat was located at Montrose in 1811; the corner-stone of the first court-house was laid in 1812, but the building was not erected until 1813. The first court was held January, 1813, in the ball-room of Isaac Post's tavern, John Bannister Gibson, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania, and among the ablest jurists the country has produced, presiding with his associates, Dimock and Thomson.

Wm. Jessup was the first president judge of our courts who resided in the county, and Almon H. Read and Benjamin T. Case were the first practicing attorneys located here.

The first constables of the different townships under the new county organization were qualified in open court April 26th, 1813. The first assessment of taxes by the new county was for 1813, and the amount of the duplicates issued to the collectors was $3,154.

Philander Stephens was the first Representative in Congress from this county, Charles Fraser the first State senator and Jabez Hyde, jr., the first representative in the lower house of the State legislature.

In 1874 our county became a separate judicial district, and at the expiration of the terms of the then incumbents the office of associate judge ceased to exist in it. Before that period we were connected with neighboring counties in a judicial district. In the seventy-five years of our complete county life the office of president judge of our courts has been filled by citizens of our own country a little more than thirty-two years.

We have always been connected with neighboring counties in Congressional and senatorial districts, and sometimes in legislative districts. We have been represented in Congress by our own citizens twenty-two years, in the State senate twenty-six years, and in the house of representatives at Harrisburg seventy-one years. The second Speaker of the American Congress from Pennsylvania was a citizen of Susquehanna County. It is gratifying to know that the record made by these Representatives of the people in the legislative bodies of the State and nation is a clean and creditable one. It is a record of fidelity to public trust and ability, in the execution of it in which the county has pride and satisfaction to-day.

For the few facts and dates now presented concerning the first settlements in and the organization of our county I am mainly indebted to Miss Blackman's history, and to it and the Centennial history now, or soon to be, published by R. T. Peck & Co., reference must be had for detailed information respecting the growth and progress of the county, the individual actors in the work of settling and developing it, the privations endured and the obstacles overcome by them. These make a record of especial value to the descendants of the pioneers, and one that is full of entertainment and instruction

for all who have an interest in and desire to know the county history. One of the tendencies of this festival is to increase the interest in this subject and the disposition in us to preserve and transmit to the next generation a faithful record of the events, experiences, and methods of our own. It is well that this interest should be quickened and this disposition strengthened, for without these an intelligent and complete history of a people is impossible.

As a class the early settlers of our county were brave men and women. They deliberately entered upon a work requiring, for its successful execution, courage, enterprise, and endurance; and these qualities they possessed in a high degree. Their purpose was to conquer a wilderness, to clear the hill-sides and valleys of our rugged county and convert them into pleasant and productive grass and grain fields, and to build there comfortable homes for themselves and their posterity. It is not easy for us, in the full possession of the fruits of their labor and the conveniences and privileges enjoyed by populous and prosperous communities in our day, to comprehend the nature and magnitude of their undertaking. Before them was a pathless forest. Into it they resolutely entered with enough provisions for their immediate wants and a few household effects and rude implements of husbandry, with perhaps a cow and yoke of oxen or pair of horses. These, with their robust manhood and womanhood and their unconquerable spirit, constituted the capital invested in the enterprise. They selected the land they proposed to occupy and improve, and upon it a site for a dwelling. Here they made the first clearing and from the trees felled to make it built a log cabin.

It was a rude structure compared with the dwellings that adorn the hills and valleys of our county now, but it sheltered them from the storm and was their home, and soon there clustered about it the attachments and attractions that belong to no other place in this world.

In 1787 there was one such cabin at this point, another near Lanesborough, and two or three along the Hopbottom in Brooklyn, and these were the only human habitations then existing in this county. Then communication between the inhabitants along the Hopbottom and the settlers in this valley involved a tedious journey on foot. There was an isolation in the life they led that the sons and daughters of this day could hardly bear. It alone was enough to appal the stoutest heart, but it developed in those who were compelled to endure it a self-reliance and sturdy independence and strength of character essential to the success of a great undertaking. They had neither time nor disposition to indulge in useless murmurings and vain regrets or to contrast their condition with that of the inhabitants of the older communities. The situation exacted unremitting toil to supply their immediate wants, to make comfortable homes and provide a competence for their declining years. To accomplish these objects it was necessary for them to exercise good judgment and prac-

tice strict economy in their expenditures and in the care, preservation, and use of the products of their labor.

The utmost exertion on their part was necessary to provide the bare necessaries of life, and their food and clothing was often of the coarsest kind. If they raised grain sufficient to feed their families they had no conveniences for preparing it for use, as there were no grist mills within the county or their reach. It is related of Ichabod Buck, by his son, J. B. Buck, that for five years after his arrival at Red Rock he had to pound the grain in a mortar to make flour and bread. Many cases of the same or a similar character might be cited illustrating the necessities and expedients of the early settlers in their struggle for subsistence. But the record proves that amid all these privations and hardships their faith in ultimate success did not waver. They believed that upon these hills and in these valleys patient and intelligent labor would finally have its reward in substantial homes and comforts for an honest and independent yeomanry.

This belief had full vindication in their achievements here. Those who were industrious and economical and did not meet with disastrous reverses possessed in their declining years productive and well-stocked farms, with comfortable buildings upon them, and the necessary implements of husbandry to properly work them. Upon these farms they had raised large families, and to their sons and daughters they had given such an education, or at least the rudiments of it, as the district schools afforded. This was the average outcome of the life of the early settler here. Some fell short of this and others exceeded it. But the average result was triumph enough, and could only have been achieved by qualities and spirit worthy of high commendation and lasting honor. The results mentioned, however, were not all that was achieved. They built roads and bridges, school houses, and churches, and maintained them; and in all that pertains to citizenship in a free country acquitted themselves manfully.

A reference to the record of the county and to its present condition, resources, and prospects will not be deemed out of place here. In church and temperance work and in all charitable enterprises it holds and has long enjoyed high rank. When the financial ability of its people is considered it is second to none in public spirit and in disposition and in effort to promote the public welfare.

It was foremost in the work of establishing a common-school system. 1830 Almon H. Read, then a representative from this county, presented memorials from its citizens praying for a general system of education; and in 1835, when a member of the State senate, he reported a bill having the general features and simplyfiing the details of the school law of the previous session, which was thought to remove all fair objections to a system of general education.

As early as 1816 an act was passed establishing an academy at Montrose, and the Legislature appropriated $2,000 toward its erec-

tion. This was maintained with varying success until 1857, when it was superseded by a normal school under the direction of John F. Stoddard, which in turn was in 1863 superseded by a graded school, which is still maintained in the building erected for an academy.

A classical school was established at Harford in 1817, by Rev. Lyman Richardson, which in 1830 became Franklin Academy, and later Harford University. The founder of this school was a distinguished educator, and is held in grateful remembrance by all who enjoyed the privilege of receiving guidance and instruction from him. The institution with which he was connected for nearly forty years exerted a healthy and beneficial influence upon this and neighboring counties. Other academies have existed in the county and conferred benefits upon it and its people, but their influence was more restricted and local in character than that of the Montrose or Harford institutions referred to.

In 1886 this county maintained 315 schools, at an expense of $79,379.52; of this sum $60,331.61 was raised by direct taxation. In these schools that year 9,446 scholars were taught and 467 teachers were employed. The average number of scholars attending school was 6,710. The average time that the schools were kept open was 6 1/3 months; the shortest time in any school district was five months and the longest time nine months. Of the teachers employed in these schools 111 were males and 356 were females. The average wages paid to male teachers was $34.84 per month; to female teachers $19.37.

These are dry statistics, and to some, perhaps, uninteresting. But they clearly exhibit what the county is doing in the important work of educating its children. While this is a record and exhibit that admits of improvement, it evidences on the part of our people a disposition to honestly maintain our excellent common-school system, which affords to all free opportunity to acquire an education that will properly fit them for the ordinary business and pursuits of life. As a rule it seems to the wish and purpose of our people to afford to their children the best opportunities which their means will allow for a thorough education.

We are a reading people.

Within our borders are published seven weekly newspapers and one daily; and these are well sustained. They are conducted with due spirit and enterprise, and are in no respect sensational; and they give no evidence of a disposition on the part of the publishers to pander to a depraved taste. Their influence is beneficial and adds much to the general intelligence of our people. The properly conducted newspaper is an educator, and, co-operating with our public schools, elevates the moral and intellectual standard of the community in which it circulates. As a result of the agencies for general education already referred to, the average intelligence of our county will compare favorably with that of any other in the State.

Prior to the war for the Union our people had little experience in military affairs.

Among the early settlers of our county there were one hundred and forty soldiers of the Revolution, two of whom, John Adams and Thomas Williams, lived to be 104 years old. Twenty-six residents of the county participated in the war of 1812.

At an early day military organizations were formed here, and the first militia training was at Thomas Parke's, in Dimock. At one time the taste for military display and exercise was well developed here: and it is within my own recollection that the annual muster, drill, and parade of the militia organizations was the greatest attraction presented to our people. But long before the war of 1861 our militia system fell into disrepute, and it was impossible to maintain here a respectable and efficient organization under it. When the country was startled by the assault upon Fort Sumpter our citizens were without military experience, training, or organization. But with an alacrity and a patriotic enthusiasm and determination that reflected lasting honor upon them and their county they sprang to arms in defense of law and liberty. From the farms and the workshops, from all professions, trades, and spheres of labor they came, undisciplined but dauntless, to maintain the free institutions of their country. More than three thousand gallant sons of the county entered the military and naval service of the Republic during the terrible struggle that followed.

In all the principal battles of the war Susquehanna's sons were found and always in the line of their duty. The undisciplined men of '61 soon became sturdy veterans, unsurpassed in intelligence, devotion, and courage by any soldiers the world has produced. It was not the fortune of our sons to reach exalted commands or to attain high rank. They were content to discharge their duty as patriots in any sphere or field to which the fate of war assigned them. Many were slain in battle; others died in Southern prisons; many returned to us with honorable scars, or wasted by disease, and broken in health by an arduous and exacting service; others passed through many fiery ordeals and returned unscathed, and all to take up the implements of peace and sink the soldier in the citizen. They made a grand record; the county is proud of it and will not forget the men who made it.

It should not be forgotten that our citizen soldiers were sustained by a patriotic sentiment at home. The mothers and daughters of our county actively enlisted in the work of providing for the sick and wounded. Their labors in this direction were arduous and effective. A record of their work should be preserved and go down to succeeding generations with the record of the services of the fathers and sons, on land and sea, in that memorable conflict. I cannot longer dwell on these themes, so dear to the patriotic heart and mind. What of the present as respects our material interests and industries?

We have an area of 792 square miles and a population of over forty thousand. We possess an agricultural county, and farming is our principal industry. We had in 1880 invested in manufacturing $2,126,983, and paid for labor employed in it $309,163.

The value of the materials used in it was $2,484,482, and the product was $3,569,791. In the same year we had invested in farms with live-stock and farming implements upon them about $16,000,000, and the farm productions were $2,388,126. In that year the assessed valuation of the taxable real and personal property in the county was $5,084,452. An inspection of the statistics relating to agriculture in this county shows that grass is our most important crop, and that we excel most in cattle and the products of the dairy. No county in the State or the nation contains better pastures and water than ours, and better butter is not made anywhere. We are convenient to the rich coal fields of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, and the dense population of those regions makes a good market for the products of our farms. With our existing railroad facilities, our telegraphs and our telephones, communication with the country and cities about us is easy. Through the Susquehanna Valley, which contains nearly one-fourth of our population, the N. Y., L. E. & Western Railroad passes; through the eastern townships is the Jefferson road, affording to the people of that section easy access to the cities of Carbondale, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre; a little east of the centre is the D., L. & W. R. R., furnishing to the inhabitants of the townships along and near it an outlet to the north and south and west; and last and least is the narrow gauge railroad from Montrose to Tunkhannock, and there connecting with the Lehigh Valley system. This road is of value to the people living along it and at and near its northern terminus, as it gives to them increased facilities for marketing their products in the Wyoming Valley and for obtaining coal. It is probable that in the near future an effort will be made to extend the Bloomsburg and Sullivan road to Binghamton via the Wyalusing on the Meshoppen route.

A few of the interesting facts and incidents in which the history of the county abounds have been gathered and presented for your consideration. A brief reference to the attitude of the county in the past on questions of vital interest to society and to the State and upon issues involving the national life has been made. This retrospect affords abundant cause for pride in our ancestors and their work, and for loyal devotion to their memories and the faith that animated and sustained them. The present condition and resources of the county justify high hopes for its future in material wealth and prosperity, while the character and aspirations of our people produce the conviction that in the fields of moral and intellectual culture its path is onward and upward. May these hopes be justified and this conviction be fortified and sustained by the results and the progress of the next hundred years.

This address will ever be a valuable document to the student of our county's history.

After the applause, which greeted Judge McCollum at the close of his address, had subsided President Post introduced Maurice B. Moore, who, with but a few moment's notice, read, in a graceful and effective manner the following Centennial poem.

A Hundred Years.—By "Edith May" Miss Annie Drinker.

The writer is a great grandaughter of Henry Drinker (the elder), founder of the Drinker estate: 500,000 acres in Susquehanna and neighboring counties, and to whom reference is made in the poem:

Pine, hemlock, beech, stout arms embraced,
Close-fronted, as to meet a foe,
Spread, right and left, a billowy waste,
'Tis just one hundred years ago.

Come but the winter winds to smite
With steely edge their columned pride;
No harvest marks the summer's flight,
No dropping seed the gay springtide.

How gay—with bird life all awake!
How still as a cathedral nave!
You hear the beast that seeks the lake,
His lapping tongue that strikes the wave.

Oh, virgin shade and virgin soil;
Oh, cloistered beauty kept for God;
Hearken! the heavy foot of toil
Is on thy consecrated sod.

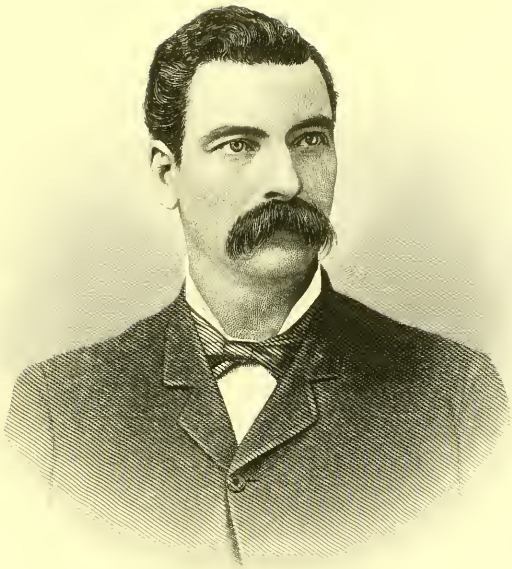
And man the spoiler, man the lord,
And man the priest unveils thy charms,
'Tis spoken, the creative word—
Give fruitful breasts and clasping arms.

The forest falls, the sunshine lifts
Its banner from the rugged hills,
Strong hands compel reluctant gifts,
And smiling wealth the valley fills.

I know the land, I know its reach
Of waving hill-tops, to the blue
Of distant mountains stretching back,
Of pine and darksome hemlock too.

I know its sunsets' purple flame,
Its changeful moods, its breezes free;
I know! "Who shall divorce proclaim,"
Sweet Nature, "betwixt thee and me?"

[And one whose blood is in my heart,
One who "a hundred years" is dead,
Who in those rude times had his part,
Gives me, to day, my daily bread.



M. D. Horan

Who cared for the unborn, who planned
A future for the unknown heir;
The wide primeval forest scanned
And saw a wealthy future there]

Bloom, pleasant nooks, where I have lain,
The noonday sunshine brooding still,
And felt God come, in golden rain,
To wed the mead, the vale, the hill!

Toss, tree tops, in the mid-day heat;
Thwart, dancing winds the sunbeams warm;
Laugh, waves, I've trod with naked feet,
Hills I have climbed through calm and storm;

Yet, where the wheat springs, comes the tare,
Naught perfect here, naught wholly clean;
For "fair is foul, and foul is fair,"
And earth hangs heaven and hell between.

Lord of the harvest, watch this field,
Curse Thou the tare, bless thou the grain;
Bid it a tenfold measure yield
When comes "a hundred years" again!

CONVALESCENT RETREAT, *Delaware Co., Pa., Aug.*, '87.

The reading of the poem was followed by music; after which President Post introduced the Hon. Martin A. Foran as a distinguished son of Susquehanna County who had won conspicuous honors abroad.

A round of applause came from the great throng as Congressman Foran arose to address the people.

MR. FORAN'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: These grand old hills which environ this lovely village, although rugged and picturesque, yet are not indicative of a rich or productive soil; the fierce and chilling winds which sweep to-day in damp, raw gusts through this valley sing not of a mild and balmy clime; there are no odors of the tropics or spice lands ever wafted over what might be termed the foot-hills of the Alleghenies, yet I can truly and honestly say I am glad to be here, for

This is my own, my native land.

After the word "mother" the sweetest word in any tongue is "home." After years of contest in the world's great battle for existence it is a consolation and a happiness to any man to find himself again upon his native heath, surrounded by all the holy memories and sweet recollections of his boyhood days. Friends and neighbors, I am indeed pleased to meet and to greet you here to-day, and to rejoice with you that the dreary wilderness of one hundred years ago is now the home of a contented, brave, and manly people.

When I received, over a month ago, the kind invitation of your worthy chairman to be present and make a "brief address" I was not informed upon what topic or subject I was to speak, and necessarily, therefore, the address will be brief and perhaps disjointed. Of course the very occasion is suggestive of pioneer courage, hardship, and triumph. But as this is a subject upon which volumes might be written, and as my time is limited to a few brief moments, I can only indulge in a few general observations suggested by the occasion. To do full justice to this subject would involve the consideration of many questions affecting, in great degree, the climatology, population, political science, and history of our country and her people. Human life is full of contrasts, which serve to clearly define, forcibly outline, and closely measure the mental vigor, intellectual development, and the material progress of the human race. One hundred years ago there lived upon this spot scarcely half a dozen human beings, who lived in almost primeval simplicity in a sharp, hard struggle for existence. The section of Pennsylvania now known as Susquehanna County was then an unbroken wilderness of sharp hills and deep valleys, which enveloped in grim and awful solitude the ghostly demon legends of the red man. But in one short century how great a change. Beautiful, well tilled farms appear and gladden the eye. Wherever you turn prosperous towns and villages, alive with the music and hum of industry, greet you on every side. The camping grounds of savage tribes are now the sites of healthy, vigorous young towns; the forest path, outlined by blazed trees, has given way to turnpike and the mighty iron road: the howl of the wild beast and the yell of the wild man are silent now; but the resonant air is ladened with the music of industry, the hum of machinery, the click of the telegraph, the cry of the newsboy, the orisons of the church and the pean of the school. The dumb solitudes have been made to speak, enslaved natural forces have been made free, and the dark pall of ignorance has been dissipated by the effulgent brightness of advancing civilization. The pioneers, the sentient shadows of coming events, the intrepid and valiant soldiers of human progress who, in the latter part of the last century came into the tangled, wild, and silent forests of this county, braved its hardships, endured its privations, and struggled with their hard environment, while they removed the obstructions and prepared the way for the mighty army that followed, should certainly claim the full measure of our admiration, if not our devotion. Who these people were, what was their history, their habits, and characteristics are questions I cannot stop to fully answer, though the theme is more than pleasing and instructive. The New Englander exemplifies in history the truth of the poet's line,

God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

If the pilgrim fathers had come up the Mississippi or the Ohio and colonized the fertile valleys of that State or the rich prairies of Illinois their history at least would have to be rewritten in almost every detail. But these pioneers from the Old World landed upon a high, rock-bound coast and a barren, sterile land. The soil of New England was not productive, nor does its climate tend toward or conduce to effeminacy or enervation. The early settlers of New England wrenched from a stubborn and unyielding soil, in a rigorous climate, a mere subsistence. Habits of frugality, integrity, honesty, and economy became and were a necessity, while the soil and climate conditions produced a brawny, stalwart, hardy, vigorous race, whose religion was as stern, as cheerless, and unyielding as the face of the land upon which they lived. Under these conditions and in this environment the New Englander was born and raised. By birth, training, and education he was peculiarly fitted and adapted to pioneer life. Many of the first settlers—the oldest pioneers—were from Connecticut. These men were the descendants of a people who possessed in a greater degree the spirit of liberty and independence than any of the other New England colonists. This was undoubtedly the result of having been the first colonists who really lived independently of British domination. The first settlement of Connecticut, though claimed by the Dutch at Hartford in 1631, was in all probability made by pioneers from Massachusetts at Windsor in 1633. These and subsequent settlers lived freely and wholly independent of the English Crown, in the heart of a bleak, barren wilderness for nearly thirty years, as the first charter was not granted until 1661. We are all familiar with the scene at Hartford in 1687, when the historic old oak tree became the receptacle of this charter. The people of Connecticut never lost this spirit of liberty. They were the first to declare for independence, and did more for the Revolutionary cause in proportion to population and resources than any of the other colonies These were the men who, after the revolution, took up the march of civilization westward, plunged ahead of the army of progress through the trackless forest, the deep morass, the impenetrable swamp; onward, ever onward toward the setting sun "Where the star of the Empire takes its way," leaving everywhere they halted a lasting trace, the imperishable impress of a sterling and sturdy manhood. Their history is written with the mighty pen of human activity; written in a network of iron and steel bands which cobweb the land; written in giant industrial enterprises; written in millions of teeming, productive farms; written in myriads of school houses and churches; written wherever activity, pluck, and energy are found upon this continent; even in the unprogressive Republic of Mexico, and in the industrially and commercially paralyzed dominions of Canada. This is the picture which stands clearly outlined and sharply contrasted with the scene presented in this valley one hundred years ago. The pict-

ure of to-day is certainly more beautiful, more pleasing. But does it not present, also, striking contrasts? The early pioneers strove and endeavored to be strict followers of the great Galilean. The golden rule that "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them," was evidently more respected by the pioneers than it is by their descendants, for the contrasts between great wealth and abject poverty, between sordid pleasures and unholy joys and painful sorrow and stinging misery, are to-day more marked than the contrast between this county in 1787 and 1887. The old pioneers have left us a rich legacy of energy and activity, but their love of neighbor, their frugality and simplicity, though found in their last will and testament, have not remained cardinal virtues in their descendants. There is a sentiment abroad in the land to-day that was only slightly known in the long ago. This is the sentiment of gain—gain at the sacrifice of right and justice. This sentiment is converting our Republic into an oligarchy; it is forcing from us the right of opinion, corrupting our political morality, numbing and deadening our moral consciousness. In our mad race after material prosperity we forget why we are here—what is the end and destiny of the human race. In the rush and scramble for dollars man and manhood are forgotten. We point with pride to our scientific, our social, and material progress. So did ancient India, Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, but the irony of contrast teaches us the folly of following the path that led to their ruin and degradation. The cultured Mohammedan Moor gloried in his treasures of art and science, but the lowly Christian whom he despised, in the fullness of time, easily plucked those treasures of art and science from his enfeebled hand, enfeebled by the luxury and ease which always has and ever will sap and destroy the manhood and the liberty of any people among whom it effects a lodgment. Meetings of this character would be a mere idle waste of time and energy if they left no beneficial impress upon the minds of those who attend them. Why are we here? To revere the memory of the dead and do honor to the living pioneers as well as to commemorate the first settlement of our county. We can best serve that purpose by imitating their virtues and practicing the love of neighbor, love of country, love of patriotism, the frugality, the simplicity, the honesty, and integrity exemplified in their lives. If we do this we will do much to "lift our beloved America above the slough of mercenary politics and the cunning snares of trade steadily onward and upward toward the shining heights which the hopes of her natives foretold."

I feel that I have already trenched upon the scope of a "brief address," but I trust I will be pardoned a few observations upon that part of the county in which I was born and the race from which I sprung. In several townships in the northeastern part of the county the people are almost exclusively Irish or of Irish origin. This peo-

ple began to come into the county as early as 1833. In a certain sense they were exiles. Driven from the land of their fathers by the great robber nation of the world, they were preceded and followed by merciless slander and misrepresentation, prompted by the brutal power which drove them from their native land. They encountered at first the prejudice which was the natural result of that slander and misrepresentation. But their honesty, rugged manhood, and moral lives ultimately won them the respect and esteem of the people among whom their lot was cast.

Standing here to-day, I most emphatically declare that while I yield to no man a greater love and devotion to my country and her institutions, yet I am proud of the fact that I am the son of Irish parents. Why should we not be proud of our ancestry? Ten of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Irishmen. The protomartyr of the Revolution, the brave, gallant, Montgomery, who fell scaling the heights of Quebec, was an Irishman; the father of the American Navy, old Commodore Barry, was an Irishman. So also were many of the officers of the Revolutionary army. Upon this very spot, here in this valley, one night over a hundred years ago, camped a part of General Sullivan's army, on its way to protect the settlers of the Wyoming Valley from the savage ferocity of the red devils, which the English Government had incited to deeds of butchery and rapine that has no parallel in barbaric history. In the American army, Lord Mountjoy so declared in the British Parliament, the Celtic tongue was as common as the English. Coming down to the late war for the Union, Irish valor and patriotism shone conspicuously upon every battle-field. We point with pride to Corcoran, Meagher, Mulligan, Sheridan, and hosts of other brave and loyal Americans in whose veins coursed Irish blood. The impress of the Irish race is seen in every State and Territory over which floats our starry flag. But while we have a pardonable pride in our ancestry, we emphasize and accentuate upon all occasions and under all circumstances that we are Americans to the core—Americans for all purposes and at all times. The American, no matter who may have been his ancestors, is fast becoming a distinct, well-defined type, produced by a distinct, well-defined climatology. As Americans we may differ as to race extraction, we may differ in religion or in politics, but we can all unite upon the broad platform of American liberty. We can be all imbued with that true American sentiment that will ever be found in sympathy with the spirit of freedom everywhere. We can all feel our hearts thrill in unison when our eyes rest upon that banner—

> Forever float that standard sheet;
> Where breathes the foe, but falls before us,
> With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
> And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

President Post thanked the audience for the quiet and good order maintained during the exercises, which were then closed with a benediction by Father Dunn, of Great Bend.

From the conclusion of these ceremonies until the fireworks in the evening the vast crowds amused themselves at the Relic Hall, the log cabin, Morris's shetland pony ring, the eating stands, the various booths, the dancing pavillion in the Grove, and other places of entertainment. At the south end of the bridge the Brush brothers of Brushville, had on exhibition the famous panther, measuring eight feet, which was killed near their farm some fifteen years ago, and a monstrous wild cat, the largest ever shot in the county. On the east side of the southern approach to the bridge was an uncouth looking showman, covered with crocodile teeth and ribbons, who had on exhibition in his decorated tent a huge live alligator. During the afternoon a man, who was pining for more excitement than he could find within reach, rushed up to a prominent citizen and said, "I say, Cap'n, somethin' must be done to kick up more fun. Let's git up a fight twixt the live alligator and dead panther." Good nature and good cheer prevailed everywhere.

As the shadows of night began to fall the Committee on Fireworks were seen making arrangements for the pyrotechnic display on the north bank of the river, about forty rods above the bridge, and the Committee on Decorations commenced to illuminate the town. Through the streets and across the arches burst long rows of Chinese lanterns into light, while on the river bank, stretching away for a long distance, were myriad flaming torches, and the windows of the town seemed ablaze. When darkness came the battery of artillery stationed near the banquet tent commenced booming, and now and then a stray rocket would flash across the heavens to assuage the impatience of the great mass of humanity that were waiting for the closing scenes of the day. About half past seven an enormous rocket slipped its moorings on the river shore and, ascending to a great height, was beautifully reflected by the calm surface of the waters and fell to the opposite shore, forming an areola that was truly marvelous in effect. This was the opening of the grand display of fireworks, which lasted for over an hour and elicited shouts of delight from the thousands who crowded bridge, street, and banks of river; and when the last set piece was fired these crowds melted away as if by magic, and at

11 o'clock all was quiet and peaceful and naught could be heard save the measured tread of the watchmen whose duty it was to see that "all was well."

Segments of the Second Day.

It is estimated that nearly a thousand Binghamtonians visited Hallstead.

The equestrian attraction at the fair grounds failed to attract.

The "1787" illumination at the base of Monotonome could be distinctly read two miles distant. It was composed of Chinese lanterns so grouped on wires as to form "1787."

The Committee on Privileges had about ten offers from "game-of-chance" men; but refused them all. The nearest stand that resembled a game of chance was the "ring and cane" man. Two of these were on the ground, but slipped away without paying for the privilege. The real "game-of-chance" men would probably have gone off with other men's property as well as with the privilege money.

Dr. E. Gardner, of Clifford, traveled more miles than any other committeeman in order to attend the regular executive meetings. Such men helped to make the Centennial a brilliant success.

Mrs. Major Morris furnished the old griddle for the crane in the log cabin.

The absence of drunkeness during the celebration was gratifying to all lovers of decent things.

Almost every home in Hallstead was crowded with guests, and the hospitality of its inhabitants will now be proverbial.

Montrose contributed $249 to the Centennial fund, besides paying over $100 for the services of Bauer's famous band. Added to this generosity the county seat favored the great parade with a galaxy of its brightest civic stars.

Gibson furnished the largest collection of relics, and Harford came next on the list.

W. T. Estabrooks and Henry Ackert, of Great Bend Boro, were among the most substantial helpers in the good cause.

Judge R. W. Williams, of Tioga County, owing to court duties, could not attend the Centennial.

Hon. Martin A. Foran left Tuesday evening for Cincinnati, Ohio.

About five thousand people were provided with food at the Mitchell House.

The quaint little office of C. M. Simmons, the Burgess of Hallstead, next to the log cabin and rink, has more Centennial memories connected with it than any other building in the county. There the first and last Centennial meetings were held; there the first dollar to the Centennial fund was subscribed, and there the last dollar of that fund was expended.

W. N. Snyder paid the first subscription money to Assistant Treasurer Mason—a brand new ten-dollar bill.

Master Mechanic Theodore Hays had the great engine house of the D., L. & W. Railroad profusely decorated.

The Medical Society of the county met at the Mitchell House on Centennial Tuesday.

A solid note from General Manager Hallstead:

SCRANTON, PA., *October 11th*, 1887.

Captain H. F. BEARDSLEY.

DEAR SIR: I take it for granted there are some expenses connected with your Centennial celebration that must be paid. As business matters that cannot be deferred will prevent my being present to-morrow, I herewith inclose my check payable to your order for $50.

Very truly, yours, W. F. HALLSTEAD.

CENTENNIAL WEDNESDAY.

This was the Governor's Day, and the stirring and brilliant events which transpired from the first morning gun until the glorious vision of the burning mountain faded away will be on the lips of our children long after we have been gathered to the bosom of our fathers.

As day broke upon the beautiful valley it found the town already crowded to what seemed its utmost capacity. And still the people came. Every avenue to the village was thronged with citizens of the county and strangers from beyond our borders. At nine o'clock the scene from "The Rocks" presented a wonderful spectacle. Within the limits of the borough every street seemed gorged with a mass of humanity. Along the highways leading into the town from Binghamton, Susquehanna, Franklin, and New Milford there was one continuous line of people on foot, on horseback, and in wagons as far as the human eye could reach. Every special and regular train which arrived was packed with visitors, and the streets connecting with the railroad stations flowed deep with the race of man. The booming of canons, the fluttering of over three thousand flags,

the waving sea of bunting and festoons, the constantly swelling tide of men, and the strains of pleasant music from a dozen bands made a pageant never to be forgotten.

Shortly after nine o'clock a dispatch was received from W. F. Hallstead, the general superintendent of the D., L. & W. Railroad that he would accompany Governor Beaver on his special car Comet, which would arrive at 9.15 sharp. Marshal H. C. Jessup with his aid, C. T. Watrous, and an escort of mounted men, accompanied by the members of the Reception Committee and the Hallstead Band, proceeded at once to the railway station, arriving just as the distinguished occupants of the "Comet," Governor Beaver, Mr. and Mrs. Hallstead, stepped upon the platform. After an enthusiastic reception the guests entered carriages, and amidst the melodies of music were conducted through the richly decorated streets to Hotel Mitchell. General Superintendent Hallstead having urgent business in Buffalo, remained in his carriage, and, accompanied by President Lusk and the Hallstead Band, returned to the station. On the route he was driven under a handsomely decorated portrait of himself which the citizens of Hallstead had swung across Susquehanna avenue in his honor. Mrs. W. F. Hallstead and friends, including W. O. Wilson, Scranton; Mrs. Nelson Walker, of Nicholson; Mr. and Mrs. Harding, of Factoryville; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harding, of New Milford, Orrin Hallstead, George Hallstead, son of the general superintendent, and Assistant Superintendent Garrett Bogart, of Scranton, remained as guests of the town during the day, dining at C. J. Langley's and spending the evening at the home of Gould W. Capwell.

Immediately upon the arrival of Governor Beaver at the Mitchell House he held an informal reception in the east parlor, which was thronged with people for an hour, at the end of which time S. S. Wright, of Hickory Grove, took His Excellency for a short drive through the suburbs to show him some of the splendid natural scenery which graces the town on every side.

The Great Parade.

All through the early morning the various divisions of the parade had been arriving from every part of the county, and all quietly assumed the positions previously assigned them by Capt. H. F. Beardsley. The following were the marshals and their aides: Marshal Telford; aids, Dr. S. S. Simmons, Theodore Springstein. Marshal Rogers,

F. C. Manzer, David Lindsly, G. R. Sanders, Philo Burritt, Dr. Fike, Berdine Stearns, B. Maxey, O. Larabee. Marshal Hardy; aids, George W. Conrad, L. W. Moore, A. J. Sweet, G. L. Stone, L. W. Tennant, H. Grant, H. C. Moxley. Marshal Barriger; aids, B. C. Vance, W. A. Crandell, S. T. Kistler, L. B. Crook, M. S. Lowe, Frank Sands, C. E. Bennett. Detailed: C. E. Stoddard, F. Butterfield, Byron Smith, Norton Roosa. This division consisted of one hundred and twenty-six mounted men, who escorted the Governor. Marshal Southwell; aids, William Creigh, Patrick White, E. B. Beardslee, James E. Carmalt, Richard Foran, William Meeker. Marshal Jessup; aids, C. F. Watrous, N. M. Finn, J. R. Raynsford, William Carver, J. W. Adams, L. B. Miller, G. A. Jessup, E. J. Saunders. Marshal Titman; aids, Irwin M. Gray, W. S. White, N. F. Hine, Mr. Throckmorton, Charles A. Hungerford.

At ten o'clock what to the casual observer seemed an endless mass of confusion at eleven o'clock became a splendid marching array of men. Under the master guidance of Grand Marshal Beardsley the broken columns developed into a perfect system, and when the programme time arrived and the command to "march" was given division after division fell into line, and soon the grand procession, nearly two miles long, the finest ever witnessed in the northern tier, was moving in perfect order amidst the ringing huzzas of the multitude and the strains of music from eleven bands, down the main street, across the river, and on toward Great Bend borough, where it was received by immense crowds amidst gorgeous flag drapery, evergreens, and gay festooning. At the M. E. Church a counter-march was made and the parade commenced the return to Hallstead, where it was to be received by the Governor and distinguished guests from a grand stand erected just next to the Log Cabin. Making a sharp curve to the east of the cabin gracefully, it swept under the Governor's Arch and approached the review stand, where General Beaver and distinguished guests, who had left the procession, now stood ready to receive the splendid array which passed by in superb order as follows:

Capt. H. F. Beardsley, Grand Marshal. Col. D. W. Searle, Chief of Staff, and R. H. Hall, B. T. Glidden, A. M. Snow, and F. A. Marsh as Aids.

Old Settlers and prominent citizens in carriages.

FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel William H. Telford, Marshal and Aids.
Susquehanna Cornet Band.
Knights of Pythias, Susquehanna.
Canton Cascade, I. O. O. F., Susquehanna.
Moody Post, No. 53, G. A. R., Susquehanna.
Tremain Post, No. 81, G. A. R., Lanesborough.
Erie Hose Company, No. 1, Susquehanna.
Lanesborough Band.
Nicholson Guards, Lanesborough.

SECOND DIVISION.

Dr. Wm. Rogers and D. N. Hardy, marshals, with their aids. (This was a consolidation of two divisions.)
Gibson Cornet Band.
Miss Jennie Dean, representing Mercy Tyler, the first physician in Susquehanna County.
Susquehanna County Medical Society.
W. C. T. U., in carriages.
Captain Lyons Post, No. 85, G. A. R., Glenwood.
Cambrian Band.
Two hundred pupils from the Soldiers' Orphans' School of Harford in uniform.
New Milford Band.

THIRD DIVISION.

P. R. Barriger, marshal and aids.
Great Bend Band.
Squad of eighty horsemen from various townships in the county.
Springville Band.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant H. C. Jessup, marshal, aids.
Bauer's Band, Scranton.
Chief Engineer Pope and Assistants Knoll and Morris, of Montrose fire department.
Rough and Ready Fire Company, No. 1, Montrose.
Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, Montrose.
South Montrose Band.
Montrose Fire Company, No. 2, Montrose.
Four Brothers Post, No. 453, G. A. R., Montrose.
Bissel Post, No. 466, G. A. R., Rush.
Heart Lake Band.
Captain Beardsley Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 168, Montrose.
Brooklyn Band.

Lieutenant Rogers Post, No. 142, G. A. R., Brooklyn, commanded
by Assistant Marshal Captain J. W. Adams,
followed by detachments from
J. F. Southworth Post, No. 222, G. A. R., Franklin Forks.
Lieutenant H. C. Titman Post, No. 93, G. A. R., Auburn Four Corners.
Simrell Post, No. 233, G. A. R., Great Bend.
Small detachments from every other post, G. A. R., in the county
were represented in the troop of mounted horsemen
in third division.

To describe this memorable parade in detail would be a difficult task. There was nothing in it but what was an ornament. To be sure, some ornaments were brighter than others, but all helped to make the affair a complete success. The first division, led by Colonel Telford, followed by the handsomely uniformed cornet band, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pithias, two Grand Army posts, and the entire fire department of Susquehanna, moved by the review stand in such a manner as to bring the encomium "fine, fine" from the Governor's lips. Led by the well-known Gibson band, came the Susquehanna County Medical Society. Heading this body of professional gentlemen was a quaint representation of the first practitioner in the county, "Mercy Tyler," who practiced medicine in the neighborhood of Harford from 1793 to 1810. In the carriages were seated the following well-known physicians, members of the society: Dr. F. D. Lamb, president; Dr. C. C. Halsey, secretary; W. L. Richardson, treasurer; L. A. Smith, E. F. Wilmot, S. Birdsall, W. W, Fletcher, H. A. Tingley, C. A. Vaness, M. L. Miller. Then came a carriage in which were Mrs. S. B. Chase, Mrs. John Hayden, Mrs. J. H. Cook, and Mrs. M. J. Larabee, all prominent members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. They held in their hands a large Bible opened at the 146th Psalm. As they passed the review stand Governor Beaver stood uncovered and gave a warm salute. Preceded by the Cambrian band came two hundred pupils of the Harford Soldiers' Orphans' School, under the direction of Professor Clark and a number of teachers belonging to that noble institution. The Montrose people drifted into wild enthusiasm, and were joined in the jubilee by the vast multitude when the splendid delegations from the county seat, headed by Bauer's famous Scranton band, marched with measured tread and noble bearing under the arch and passed the distinguished guests.

The fire companies, with elegant hose-carts, whose burnished silver and brass flashed all the sun there was; the Hook and Ladder Company with fine truck drawn by shapely greys; the Four Brother Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in uniform and bearing the ribboned canes presented to them by Comrade Benjamin; the organization of Sons of Veterans, comprising nearly all of the handsome young men on the Mount of Roses, such was the galaxy of stars sent by Montrose to help make the Centennial a success. The fine body of men comprising the Great Bend Commandery, the different Grand Army posts, and numerous cavalcades and bands from the county all received rounds of applause along the line of march. As soon as this impressive pageant had passed the review stand and marched away to the places assigned them for breaking ranks, the Governor, the Hon. G. A. Grow, and other distinguished guests were conducted by the Reception Committee to the Log Cabin where

THE OLD SETTLERS' RECEPTION

was to take place.

A genial fire was roaring in the spacious fire-place, and owing to the chilling air without it was a welcome sight. A great crowd surrounded the cabin, which, at the request of the police, fell back and gave the old folks free ingress and egress. For each of the five hundred old citizens presented to him Governor Beaver had a warm shake of the hand and a kind salutation. A pleasant incident of the day was the presentation to General Beaver of Maj. Asa Hammond, of New Milford, aged 93, and Mrs. Tirzah Bushnell, of Auburn, age 92 years. Mrs. Bushnell was the guest of Senator Lines. She traveled nearly 30 miles by carriage to be present at the banquet, and was accompanied by Phoebe Ann Adams, daughter, Jessie B. James, grandchild, and Anna S. James, great grandchild, making four generations.

After nearly an hour of constant hand-shaking the distinguished party were conducted by W. H. Jessup, W. D. Lusk, and O. A. Lines, of the Reception Committee, to the great tent where

THE OLD SETTLERS' BANQUET

had been prepared by Caterer F. M. Kent, the manager of E. L. Troch's confectionery establishment in Scranton.

The following is a copy of the admission cards used by the old settlers, and we print in it the names of the two oldest persons who dined with the Governor.

Banquet Card.

ADMISSION TO BANQUET.

Mrs. Tirzah Bushnell, age 92.
Maj. Asa Hammond, age 93.

PRESENT THIS CARD AT THE DOOR.

By a hurried glance through the mammouth quarters were noticed among the invited guests C. E. Whitney, G. C. Howells, G. R. Resseguie, S. P. More, J. Clark, jr., C. S. Vail, E. B. Beardslee, T. D. Estabrooks, C. Munson, E. C. Fuller, J. H. Cook, Dr. C. C. Halsey, Captain Beardsley, George A. Post, G. A. Grow, Wm. Maxey, E. H. True, E. M. Tewksbury, and M. J. Harrington.

In charming costumes of a hundred years ago, the following young ladies, under the supervision of Mrs. S. B. Chase, Mrs. G. W. Capwell, Mrs. Olive McIntosh, Mrs. W. K. Hatch, Mrs. J. H. Cook, Mrs. James T. Du Bois, Miss Agnes Pope, and Miss Kitty Hayden served as waitresses at the banquet and won much praise by the admirable manner in which they discharged their pleasant duties.

Jennie Currier, Halstead; Ada Cook, Susquehanna, Lizzie Gardner, T. Grace Decker, Clifford; Lottie Stockholm, Franklin; Mabel Larabee, Thomson; Theo. McKinney, Great Bend Township; Eva Page, Jackson; Lena Lusk, Montrose; Kitty McCreary, Hallstead; Ida Barnes, Herrick Centre; Libbie Sanford, Harford; Florence Maxwell, Binghamton; Nina Morse, New Milford; Mamie Potter, Gibson; Kate Ward, New Milford. This galaxy of pretty maidens served this

BILL OF FARE,

completely satisfying three hundred sturdy appetites.

OYSTER SOUP.

MEATS.

Roast Beef. Lamb. Boiled Ham. Beef and Cabbage.
Baked Pork and Beans.

VEGETABLES.

White Potatoes. Sweet Potatoes. Turnips. Tomatoes. Cabbage.
Celery and Pickles.
Bread and Butter Tea and Coffee.

PASTRY.

Appple, Mince, and Pumpkin Pies.

FRUIT.

Apples, Grapes, and Bananas.

Governor Beaver sat at the center table. On his right was Judge Jessup; on his left Judge McCollum. Isaac Hallstead, of Gibson, aged 73, coming a little late and not finding a seat at the other table, Judge Jessup kindly gave him his place of honor at the right of the Governor. At this table were also ex-Senator Nelson and a number of distinguished guests and old settlers. At the other tables, running the whole length of the mammoth tent, were comfortably placed about 250 old people. In the absence of the venerable Rev. James B. McCreary, who was expected to ask the blessing upon this impressive occasion, ex-Senator Nelson performed that sacred duty.

Scarcely had the oyster soup been served when one of the sturdy old settlers at the Governor's table quietly remarked to His Excellency that he "didn't believe in making such a fuss over a Governor, for he was only a man after all." With a twinkle in his eye, the Governor replied good naturedly, "That's so, and especially a one-legged Governor at that." A peal of laughter followed this repartee, which died away in the hum of six hundred lips that were discussing the *menu* and telling tales of ye olden times, when burnt crust coffee and black bread cake were Sunday dishes and the wooden bowl and trencher the table furniture.

Now that the dear old folk are busy banqueting let us see who of the army of aged people of the county have kindly enlisted as

OUR HONORED GUESTS.

We have the pleasure of beginning the treasured-list with the name of Mrs. Letta Arnold, of Hallstead, age 75 years, and will follow it in alphebetical order, but before doing so we wish to say that notwithstanding our persistent and earnest endeavors, we have been un-

able to obtain the age and residence of a large number of those who attended the banquet. We regret this, for we know that one hundred years hence the 500,000 inhabitants of the county who celebrate our bi-Centennial will want to know just who were at this banquet.

A.—Daniel Avery.

B.—John Brown, Lewis Beebe, Apalacon Zerlotus Bronson, Hiram Blakeslee, Dimock; Silas Beardslee, age 76, Little Meadows; John Beardslee, 74, Little Meadows; Lyman Blakeslee, Springville: Harrison Brown, Mrs. A. Van Buskirk, Jeremiah Brandow, New Milford Township: Mary J. Bassett, Mrs. Calista Bennett, 80, South Gibson; Simeon Burdick, Albert Beardsley, 87, Springville, resident of the county 71 years, justice of the peace at Springville 25 years; Henry Benson, Mrs. Marion Bush, Bridgewater; Elisha Bell, Hopbottom; Mrs. Martha Bell, Mrs. Sophia Barriger, Lewis Benson, 73, Lake View; Phillip Burdick, James Bell, Susquehanna; Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Tirzah Bushnell, 92, Auburn, oldest lady at the banquet; Obadiah Bailey, 77, Brooklyn; A. N. Bullard, 70, Montrose. His mother came from Connecticut, via the Great Bend of the Susquehanna in 1804, and built a log cabin in South Montrose. She was two and one-half days traveling from Hallstead to Montrose. William Booth, Jonathan Bennett, Mr. Blower, Austin Barriger, Great Bend Township: Marion Bush, Bridgewater: Mrs. Hearty Blasdell, 82, Fairdale; J. O. Bullard, Brooklyn; John Parnum, 81, Middletown; H. K. Blower, Alvin M. Barrett, Jackson: W. H. Boyd, Montrose: L. G. Bennett, 75, South Gibson: Mrs. L. G. Bennett, 77, South Gibson: Timothy Butler, Mrs. Lyman Blakeslee, Springville: J. B. Beardsley, 70, Auburn. He has lived on the farm, which he now occupies for 70 years. Reuben Baker.

C.—Rufus D. Clark, 83, Hopbottom: Oliver Clinton, Jackson; George L. Corwin, C. G. Cole, Mrs. C. G. Cole, Mrs. Henry Cruser, 74, Montrose; Mrs. Harriet Carter, S. H. Croker, Russell Colgrove, Susquehanna: Mrs. Amy Clinton, Peter Clark, Alfred E. Corwin, 75, Montrose; Mrs. Horace Case, Joseph Chalker, Robert Calwell, jr., Mrs. Chloe Crossman, 81, Bridgewater: William A. Coleman, William Conrad, N. R. Cole, Riley Case, 87, Hallstead; Mrs. Polly Cowles, S. S. Corwin, Mrs. S. S. Corwin, J. W. Chapman, 81: Mrs. J. W. Chapman, 72, Scranton; Henry Clemens, Michael Condon, Susquehanna: P. H. Corwin, Mrs. P. H. Corwin, O. G. Coughlin, Mrs. O. G. Coughlin, Cornelius J. Curtis, Bridgewater: J. B. Chalker, Mrs. J. B. Chalker, Jeremiah Coughlin, 91, Friendsville.

D.—Mrs. Rhoda Decker, 77, Hallstead; Nathaniel Duel, 71, Little Meadows: M. O. Dimmock, Mrs. Mary D. Dean, David Davis, William Darby, Patrick Donovan, John H. Deakin, 70, Franklin; Peter Dunn, 79: Mrs. Peter Dunn, 79, Harford; Michael Doretty, Mrs. Michael Doretty.

E.—John R. Ely, 87, Brooklyn; H. M. English, William Estabrook.

F.—D. M. Farrar, L. T. Farrar, 80, Mrs. L. T. Farrer, 71, Harford; L. Fuller, Mrs. L. Fuller, Mrs. Ovid Follett, 74, Harford; Charles French, 78, North Jackson; Ansel Fox, 72, Little Meadows; Avery Frink, A. H. Fish, Mrs. Walter Follett, Mrs. Willis Follett, 78, Brooklyn.

G.—Abner Griffis, Forest Lake; Mrs. John Griggs, Stephen R. Gelatt, Mrs. Lydia Gardiner, 72, Wanton Green, Mrs. Wanton Green, Edwin R. Grow, Lenox; Robert Gelatt, 76, Thomson; Mrs. L. A. H. Gelatt, 72, Thomson; Lines Green, R. W. Gere, 79, Brooklyn; Ira Gage.

H.—M. H. Van Housen, Mrs. M. H. Van Housen, W. C. Handrick, Mrs. W. C. Handrick, Mrs. S. D. Hendrick, Washington Hawkins, Hiram Hibbard, Mrs. Hiram Hibbard, Charles Hazen, John Hines, John Hoppie, P. Hinds, 79, Little Meadows; George Harrison, Isaac Hallstead, 73, South Gibson; D. L. Hine, Mrs. D. L. Hine, Archibald Hill, Mrs. Archibald Hill, Michael Heffron, Apolacon; C. M. Howard, Ira Hine, 71, Thomson; Major Asa Hammond, 93, New Milford. The oldest settler at the banquet, J. B. Johnston, 76, Hallstead; the oldest resident of Hallstead, having lived there 74 years, Mrs. J. B. Johnston.

K.—Howard Kimball, 78, Little Meadows; Edward Kimball, 73, Little Meadows; Henry Kerr, Simeon Knapp, James Kasson, Springville; Alonzo Kinne, 82, South Gibson; 50 years a resident of Gibson and 58 years of the county.

L.—Mrs. Anna Leach, David Lyons, Edwin Lathrop, Montrose; G. O. Loomis, 74, Lenox; C. J. Lathrop, 72, Brooklyn, C. W. Latham, 73, Ararat; Benjamin Lagier, Emory Larabee, Mrs. John Leslie, John Lord, Mrs. Catharine S. Lord, 75, Hopbottom; Horace Little, 79, New Milford; Samuel Lindsay, Mrs. Edwin Lathrop, Montrose; Mrs. B. Loomis, Mrs. Samuel Lee, Lewis Low, L. D. Larabee, 78, North Jackson; Aden Larabee, Mrs. Aden Larabee, S. T. Lee, 75; Mrs. S. T. Lee, 71, Choconut; R. O. Lewis, Mrs. R. O. Lewis, Amherst Linsley, Mrs. Lyons.

M.—Mrs. S. M. Morse, Mrs. Sarah Leach McMillan, 77, New Milford; Joseph Moore, 73, Harford; J. L. Merriman, 70, Upsonville; Joseph Miller, Mrs. Mary A. Meyers, 73, Herrick Centre; Mrs Irene Moore, William Mesick, Great Bend Township; Mr. McCabe, Mrs. McCabe, Jacob McLeod, Mrs. Jacob McLeod, New Milford Township; Lemuel Mitchell, Mrs. Lemuel Mitchell, A. Mudge, John C. Miller, 70, Springville.

N.—Henry W. Northup, 70, New Milford; Patrick Nerville, Apolacon.

O.—William Overfield, Henry Osterhout, 74, Auburn; Alonzo Oakley, Henry Osterhout, 70, Liberty; John Osterhout, Liberty; Abram Osterhout, Liberty.

P.—L. S. Page, Mrs. L. S. Page, Susquehanna; Noah Pratt, John Perigo, Hiram Pooler, 82, Susquehanna; Stephen Potter, Oliver Payne, Jonathan Pickering, 77, Mrs. Jonathan Pickering, 70, Jackson; W. H. Pope.

R.—H. H. Roe, Otis Ross, 83, Middletown; Mrs. L. Rose, 88, Great Bend Township; Mrs. William Robinson, Dr. W. L. Richardson, 72, Montrose; Mrs. W. L. Richardson, 73, Montrose.

S.—William Smith, Mrs. Jane Stephens, 73, Clifford; Burgess Smith, Daniel Stuart, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, M. Southworth, John Steenback, 74, Gibson; Mrs. G. M. Smith, Mrs. E. Safford, 72, Montrose; Mrs. Mary Severance, 78, Clifford; Mrs. Bates Smith, L. Stone, Almon Sweet, Mrs. Maria Southworth, Mrs. Laury Sampson, William Stoddard, Dr. L. A. Smith, 71, New Milford; Mrs. R. Shipley, Oakland; David Stoddard, 70, Great Bend Township; S. N. Smith, Mrs. Ann Smith, 83, Great Bend; Benjamin Stephens, Mrs. Benjamin Stephens, Morgan Shutts, Peter Strupler, Mrs. Peter Strupler, Dimock.

T.—S. W. Thatcher, Mrs. Catherine Travis, Samuel Tewksbury, 84, Auburn; Eliza Tewksbury, 83, Auburn; Amasa Trowbridge, Great Bend Township; N. Tingley, New Milford; Abel Turrell, Montrose; Almon Tingley, G. W. Tyler, J. P. Tingley, E. M. Tewksbury, G. W. Trowbridge, David Thomas, 82, Mrs. David Thomas, 78, Great Bend Borough; Charles H. Trowbridge, Great Bend Township; T. J. Tiffany, Mrs. Jacob Taylor, Harmony; Mrs. Anna Tiffany, Glenwood; P. H. Tiffany, Brooklyn; Mrs. P. H. Tiffany, Capt. J. S. Tingley, Jacob Tewksbury, 77, Bridgewater; Miss Lucretia Tiffany, B. B. Tuttle, Great Bend Township; Freeman Tingley, Mrs. Truman Tingley.

W.—Edward Whitford, Mrs. Sarah Wright, Loomis Wright, 76, Hopbottom; David Wellman, Mrs. Emily J. Woodward, 71, South Gibson; T. Washburn, South Gibson; Joseph Westbrook, William Winter, 70, Thomson; Elida B. Warner, 80, Bridgewater; Mrs. Loomis Wright, 71, Hopbottom; Andrew Watson, Mrs. Williams, George W. Woodward, 86, South Gibson, the oldest man now living in Gibson Township; Gilbert Witter, Charles H. Warner, Mrs. Charles H. Warner, Great Bend Township; Spencer Watrous, 77, Bridgewater; Franklin Washburn, Mrs. Franklin Washburn, N. P. Wheaton, 77, Mrs. N. P. Wheaton, 73, Franklin Forks; J. W. Walker, Mrs. J. W. Walker, John Wood, Ferdinand Whipple, 89, Mary Whipple, 71, Brooklyn; Mr. Whipple has lived on the farm for many years where was located the first grist-mill ever built in the county, a part of the water-wheel of which was on exhibition at the Relic Hall; Elijah Wilbur, 86, Brackney.

V.—Mrs. Eliza Van Fleet, E. Vail, Mrs. E. Vail.

What a wealth of white heads. What a sea of sturdy, intelligent faces. What a world of personal reminiscences. What a feast of tale-telling. What a flow of soul. We do not believe that ever be-

fore in the history of this or any other country such a collection of old people, residents of a certain district over forty years, and themselves over seventy years old, have been gathered together under one roof and banquetted. It was a sight seen only once in a lifetime, but never to be forgotten. Think of a company of patriarchs, whose ages averaged 75½ years and aggregated 19,402 years, coming from every part of a county wherein they had been residents for over forty years. "It was an impressive and novel sight, perhaps the most impressive and certainly the most novel I have ever witnessed," said Governor Beaver, after leaving the banquet tent. It is really to be regretted that the ages, residences, and brief historical notices of these honored guests were not furnished us in full, as we requested for publication in this little work. It would have been a chapter of great interest and value to their descendants and all those who shall celebrate our second grand Jubilee in 1987. We talk of Jotham's fable of the trees (Judges IX, 1209 B. C.) as the oldest fable extant, and as beautiful as any made since. We call the song of Miriam, "and Miriam answered them, Sing ye to the Lord, for he has triumphed gloriously: the horse and his rider he hath thrown into the sea," the oldest poem extant. We speak of San Marino on the beautiful shores of the Adriatic, on whose capitol is emblazoned the word "Liberty," as the oldest republic in the world; and may it not come to pass in the jubilant days of our second Centennial that our children's children will tenderly deck with bright laurel green the portraits of our venerable guests and call them "the oldest pioneers of our county's civilization" and give them conspicuous places in *their* great Relic Hall.

The days of
our years
are threescore
and ten, and if by
reason of strength
they be fourscore,
yet is their
strength labor
and sorrow;
for it is soon
cut off, and
we fly away.

So says the sacred Psalmist, and in behalf of the honored "two hundred and fifty-seven" we hope for better things. And our hope is based upon a substantial probability.

In looking over the sea of venerable faces within the confines of the great tent one must have been profoundly impressed with the intelligence and sturdy character of the guests. The impress of vigorous health in almost every face augured for each the enjoyment of a full century's lease of life. Dear old folk! here is our wish for a centennial anniversary for each and every one of you, and may God bless you all.

Longevity.

Just here a few statistics about longevity may prove of interest. Scientists claim that longevity is increasing throughout the world, and the life insurance reports, in a measure, confirm the claim. In 1860 there were 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed, making them all over 80 years old. John Hames, who was living in Georgia at the commencement of the rebellion, was a lad of 10 years when Washington lay nursing in his cradle at Wakefield, Va.; he was 32 when Braddock was defeated; 53 when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and was still alive at the advanced age of 138 when Lincoln was elected President.

The oldest native-born American white person now living in the United States is probably Matthew W. Burchard, of Detroit, Mich., who was born July 4, 1788, about 1 year after the Strongs located on the big bend of the Susquehanna. He arises early, sits up all day, and enjoys life as much as he did at 60. His friends intend giving him a grand centennial testimonial the next 4th of July.

Here is a galaxy of famous people now living who are over 70 years old: M. Chevreul, the eminent French scientist, will soon be 102; the once eloquent Kossuth is 85; the famous doctor, Dollinger, is 88; the grand old man eloquent, Gladstone, is 79, and recently made one of the ablest speeches of his life; Emperor William, the oldest ruler in the world, is 91; Ferdinand De Lesseps, the great canal-builder, is 72; the greatest strategist of his day, Von Moltke, is 87, and still active and energetic; Prince Bismark is 72; ex-President Grevy, of France, who has just died politically of too much son-in-law, is 74; Whittier is hale, hearty, and 80; Poet Tennyson is 78; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is 78, and still publishes much that graces our literature: Richard Browning is over 75; Verdi, the

great composer, is 73, and still busy; Messonier, the distinguished French artist, is 72, and is yet giving to the world evidence of his master skill; P. T. Barnum is 77, and his ambition to remain the greatest showman on earth increases with his advancing years—three hours after his great show was destroyed by fire the other day he cabled to different parts of the world for a new supply of wild beasts and wild freaks of nature; the Pope of Rome is 77, and is in better health than when he ascended the papal throne in 1878.

There is now living on a hill not far from Hackettstown, N. J., a colored woman reported to be 124 years old, probably the oldest colored person in the United States. She has a daughter living who is 80 years old. She claims to have been a manumitted slave, and was a servant in the family of Mina Du Bois when he located at Hallstead in 1791. A newspaper recently reported that a tramp visited their humble hut on the New Jersey hill and demanded a loaf of bread. He was seized by the nape of the neck and bosom of the pants by the mother and thrown out of doors and thoroughly beaten by the daughter after he fell. He left at once for Hackettstown by the shortest route.

Some years ago the Russian statisticians claimed that there were forty persons living in the empire 120 years old, fifteen 130, nine 136, and three 138. One was a peasant who attained the age of 138. He was married at 19; became the husband of seven wives and the father of thirty-two children. He often said that he fancied death had entirely forgotten him.

Another extraordinary example of long life was the case of the Hungarian family of Roven. The father was 174, the wife 164. They lived together as man and wife for 142 years. The youngest child was 115 years old, and was treated at that age with all the severity of parental rigidity.

But the English Annals of Longevity overshadow these tremendous ages, as the following inscription, taken from the official register of burials of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, will prove:

1588. *Burialles.* Fol. 35.

Thomas Cam was buried ye 22 inst. of Januarye, aged 207 yeares.

Holywell Street

George Garrow,

Copy Aug'st 25, 1832. *Clerk.*

We simply mention these remarkable cases of alleged longevity to show the possibilities of prolonged human life, with the hope that each of our aged centennial guests may enjoy continued health and prosperity, and that Time may lay his hand upon their hearts "gently, not smiting them, but as a harper lays his open palm upon his harp to deaden its vibrations."

FROM BANQUET TENT TO GRAND STAND.

When Governor Beaver passed from the great tent, accompanied by the Hon. W. H. Jessup, Hon. Galusha H. Grow, several members of the Reception Committee and a large number of the old settlers and crossed over the crowded field to the grand stand, the sight was impressive. The sun had broken boldly through the clouds and illumined hill and dale with a resplendent autumnal light. The wind had become less boisterous and the unpleasant chilliness of the air, touched by the moderating rays of the October sun, was no longer annoying. Everywhere the eye turned it was met by crowds upon crowds of men, women, and children. Everywhere were waving flags and gay embellishments. From all quarters came the notes of inspiring music and the hum of mankind. The long bridge quivered beneath the ponderous weight of enthusiastic people; the streets were literally packed; the balconies and house-tops looking upon the grand stand were lined with expectant crowds, while from all points there came a regular ground-swell of jolly good cheer. It was estimated that fifteen thousand people could be seen from the grand stand during the afternoon exercises.

AT THE GRAND STAND.

In the rear and upon the south side of the grand stand were seated a great choir of 150 ladies and gentlemen from every part of the county under the direction of Professor A. K. Harroun, of Montrose. On the platform were seated Governor Beaver, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Judge J. B. McCollum, Judge W. H. Jessup, W. D. Lusk, Hon. George A. Post, Rev. L. W. Church, Rev. R. N. Ives, J. P. Taylor, Dr. C. C. Halsey, Henry Burchard, W. C. Cruser, J. Clark, jr., H. Benson, C. S. Vail, G. C. Howells, S. P. More, Tracy Sweet, Hon. E. H. True, Hon. Wm. Maxey, Hon. E. C. Fuller, Hon. M. J. Larabee, C. E. Whitney, Rev. E. B. Olmstead, and a large number of other prominent citizens and old settlers.

The President of the meeting was W. D. Lusk, esq. The vice-Presidents were: John B. Buck, Great Bend; Martin Hall, Jackson; Maj. Asa Hammond, New Milford; Zachariah Brewster, Bridgewater; Albert Beardsley, Springville; Chauncey Wright, Forest Lake; Benjamin Glidden, Friendsville; Abel Turrell, Montrose; Gideon L. Swisher, Auburn.

At half past two the exercises were opened by the grand choir rendering in a very effective manner "Damascus," at the close of which the Rev. L. W. Church offered the following

PRAYER:

Thou ever blessed God, our Father and Friend, we thank Thee for the prosperity and blessing of one hundred years. To Thee, the author of our being, belongeth adoration and praise for Thy wonderful goodness to men, and especially to this people now gathered from the various valleys and hills of this county to celebrate unitedly the close of this one hundred years. We thank Thee, O God, for the sturdy bravery and steady preservance of our forefathers who, with their wives and little ones, penetrated the wilds of this region at a very early day, and with ax and plow opened up a way for their children coming after them, in due time to gather the harvest of fruit springing from the seed so laboriously sown. Through these valleys and over these hills the wild beasts and still wilder Indians roamed unmolested one hundred years ago, and along these water-courses the timid deer slaked their thirst in numbers to us now unknown. We thank Thee, Father, that the wild beast and Indian have given place to the cattle on our hills to-day, the corn in our vales, and the thousand happy homes of our people, and that the works of civilization, enlightenment and freedom are ever moving forward with the march of time, and that we are permitted to worship Thee without molestation or fear. Continue to us, we beseech Thee, O God of our fathers, these inestimable blessings of liberty, enlightenment and prosperity as individuals and as a people through years and ages yet to come. Bless, O Lord, the aged fathers and mothers with us to-day, and may we, their children, emulate the many virtues they possess, loving country more for the reason of the toil and exposure bravely endured as the price of the heritage we now enjoy. Remember in Thy goodness His Excellency the Governor of this State, now with us, to grace by his official presence the exercises of the day. Make him a man after Thine own heart, and may he, with all our other rulers, govern this people in the love and fear of God, to whom all are accountable for their deeds. Guard our shores from invasion by hostile forces, keep our people from internal strife, and defend our free institutions, our schools, our churches and our firesides from every attack, either covert or public,

of evil men. We commit all of our interests as individuals and as a Nation into Thy keeping, O Lord who art the only wise Almighty God.

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be." Amen.

The celebrated Bauer's band of Scranton, which was stationed at the southern approach to the bridge, then rendered a popular air, after which President Lusk said: "In opening the exercises of this the third and last day of our Centennial Jubilee, I take pleasure in having the honor to act as President of the day. My worthy conferee of yesterday who acted as President of the day said in his opening address that, although he was not born in this county, he came to it young and received so many kindnesses from its people that his love for the county of his adoption was the same as if he had been born in it. Ladies and gentlemen, the President of this day has the honor of being the oldest male child living that was born within the present limits of the borough of Hallstead, which limits, as we heard yesterday from the historical address, were within the confines of the tract of land purchased by the first white man who settled in this county. Although not now living in this borough, I am greatly interested in its progress, and am a descendant of one who purchased the first piece of land from the Strongs in 1791. Ladies and gentlemen, in introducing the different speakers this afternoon it gives me great pleasure to present to you James T. Du Bois, who will deliver the

"ADDRESS OF WELCOME."

Mr. Du Bois said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Excellency, our Governor, distinguished guests, oldest settlers of the Susquehanna County, citizens and strangers, upon this, the red-letter day of our existence which is so fraught with interest to this town and county, the people of Hallstead take supreme pleasure in sending you greetings, and in bidding you welcome, one and all.

To welcome such distinguished guests as these, to welcome such a vast throng of the sturdy citizens of Susquehanna County at any time would be to any man a pleasant, yet impressive task; but to welcome them upon such an occasion as this makes it thrice pleasant and profoundly impressive.

To his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the eminently good ruler, the truly brave soldier, our governor and our friend, we, the people of Susquehanna County, bow in grateful recognition of the honor and pleasure he has conferred upon us by his presence here to-day, and, Your Excellency, for this distinguished favor, we most respectfully assure you that you shall live in our hearts forever and pay no rent.

To say that another distinguished guest now present is welcome wherever the patriotic people of Susquehanna County assemble together would be but to voice a self-evident truth. From youth to splendid manhood every step in the career of Galusha A. Grow has shed undying luster upon the escutheon of our country's fame and progress; and, fellow-citizens, I need but add that no monument ever reared by the hands of men to commemorate the beneficent deeds of mankind will outlive the influence of that immortal enactment of which he is the father, and which secures to the toiling millions of America free homes for free men.

Over yonder, resting on the superb highlands of our county, is the pretty town of Montrose, known for its refinement, its culture and production of eminent men. Among the illustrious sons which she has given to the county we have the honor to welcome one in the person of Judge McCollum, our Centennial historian, who is pre-eminent as a citizen, pre-eminent as a jurist, and whose pre-eminence and good name have helped to make our county great.

Another famous son of Susquehanna County was here whom we all were glad to welcome on the second glorious day of our festivities. In young manhood he left your midst to fight the battle of life in the great Northwest, and that he has proven himself a supremely good fighter is evidenced by the fact that he now returns to his native county recognized by all as one of the ablest and most eloquent men in the council chambers of the nation. We are all very grateful that Martin A. Foran, the celebrated author of "The Other Side," has consented to come over to our side during these festivities, and we all sincerely hope that when at last he is called over to the other side (we mean that great, mysterious, boundless, glorious other side) that he will find a welcome there as cordial as is the sentiment of welcome in our breasts for him to-day.

Another distinguished guest was here this morning, whose honored name the town of Hallstead bears, and we regret that he is not present now, yet I confess, fellow-citizens, were he here, I could but poorly express the feeling of welcome that the people of this place have for him to-day and which they have for him always. I am free to say that the people of this entire region feel profoundly grateful to him for having given to us a railroad which in equipment and able management is second to none in all this land.

In these brief words of greeting we must not, we cannot forget that band of venerable inhabitants who are our honored guests this day.

To you, pioneers of Susquehanna County, this event is large with interest. One hundred years ago Ozias Strong, forcing his way westward from the Atlantic, planted his rude tent on yonder sightly bluff, from whose pretty point of prospect he could count the pine-clad summits of twenty mountains and watch the silent flow of a river which, in picturesque beauty, is peerless throughout the world. It was a *Strong* beginning of a most successful colony, and, venerable

inhabitants, this vast assemblage may read in your faces, if it will, much of the splendid history which that colony has made. Oldest settlers, by your kindly presence here to-day the willing mind goes drifting to scattered settlements in broad reaches of wilderness, to small clearings dotted with stumps and fringed with howling wolves, to sturdy men and faithful women, who, far away from the comforts of civilization and the heartless distinctions of caste, became the creators of hearthstones, the clearers of farm lands, and the builders of States. Turning from those rude scenes down to the present civilization of Susquehanna County, rich in all the blessings which are vouchsafed to the welfare and comfort of mankind, and we are startled to find how much we owe to your industry, to your integrity, and to your indomitable pluck. Therefore, oldest of the county, this day is more your day than anybody's else, and in welcoming you we sincerely hope that you may enjoy much of its glory and have much of its pleasures.

A stranger once entered a village and saw a hearse and a long line of carriages standing in front of a church in the door of which stood a solemn-looking little sexton who had never been known to smile within the memory of man. The stranger approached him and said, "Is this a funeral?" The sexton replied that it was. The stranger then asked, "Who is dead?" The sexton named the deceased. The inquisitive man then inquired, "What was the complaint?" The solemn face of the little sexton lit up, and smiling for the first time in forty years, he said, "Why, sir, there is no complaint; everybody is entirely satisfied." So, fellow-citizens and strangers, we extend to each and every one of you a warm and heartfelt welcome to these festivities, and when you turn your faces toward your homes this night, may it be with you as it was in the story, no cause for complaint, everybody entirely satisfied. Again we welcome each and every one of you, and may God bless us all.

At the conclusion of this address the grand choir sang the Centennial Hymn, written by Miss Sarah Jones, of Harford, in a manner that elicited cordial applause from the vast multitude.

THE CENTENNIAL HYMN.

From far and near, proud, happy, free,
We come to swell this jubilee.
Life's pulses thrill with rapture sweet
This glad Centennial morn to greet,
While thoughts of thousands backward run
Across the years, as one by one
They fall with grand, historic chime
Down through the centuries of time.

Our fathers, with prophetic eyes,
Saw this fair heritage arise;
The wilderness they wisely chose
Now buds and blossoms like the rose;
Their sons, intelligent and free,
Famed in the past, famed still to be,
Are found in nearly every State
Of this loved land, our Union great.

We stand to-day one land confessed,
No blue or gray, no race oppressed,
And yet the soil our river laves
Holds hallowed dust in honored graves,
Our best and bravest freely gave
Their lives this heritage to save;
Dark was the night, but Freedom's sun
A grander cycle has begun.

Fathers and mothers bent and grey,
Whose presence crowns this happy day,
The teachings you have held most dear
Leave with the children gathered here,
That they may to their children tell
The same great truths and heed them well;
Thus, nobler manhood all may see
When dies *this new born* century.

We hail each honored guest,
From North and South, from East and West,
The thinking minds of Keystone State,
The soldier, statesman, magistrate,
All honest, earnest toilers who
Do well the work they find to do;
Lofty or lowly, great or small,
Old Susquehanna greets you all.

Dear banner county, trusted, tried,
Come to the front with loyal pride;
As in the past, as to-day,
In all things worthy lead the way.
God make us like our fathers wise,
That we, with their prophetic eyes,
May see, through Him, our shield and sun,
Our brighter glory just begun.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow was then presented to the people by President Lusk as "a statesman and orator known and admired throughout the entire county, State, and nation. He was elected and re-elected for six terms as your Congressman. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives at the time the war for the Union was progressing, and made himself famous for his efforts in helping to put down the great rebellion. He is known and popularly known all over the continent as the "father of the homestead act."

One hundred and six years before Ozias Strong built his log cabin on the banks of the Susquehanna Charles II, King of Great Britain, granted by royal charter to William Penn and his successors 40,000 square miles of territory including the spot on which we stand, and he named the territory Pennsylvania.

The consideration recited in the grant was two beaver skins annually—this may be one reason why the people of the State like Beaver—and a reservation of one-fifth of all gold and silver mined. This reservation has been retained ever since in all conveyances of land by the Commonwealth.

Penn wanted the King to change the name of the territory to New Wales. Had this been done we should all now be Welshmen, and to distinguish us from the Welsh of Great Britain we probably should be called New Welsh.

When the King refused to make this change Penn requested him to call the territory simply Sylvania, an anglacized Latin word signifying forest. Had this request been granted we should have been known as Sylvanians; that is, foresters. But the King declined to make any change, so we are all now and ever more Pennsylvanians; that is Penn's Forester's, instead of New Welsh.

In his native land Penn had thrice been fined and imprisoned for preaching the religious doctrines of the Quakers.

In 1682, with one hundred others, he sailed on the ship "Welcome" for the New World to found a State in deeds of peace and on the broadest principles of religious toleration. His practice in all things conformed to his uttered sentiment, "There can be no reason for persecuting any man in this world about anything that belongs to the next."

Almost his first act after selecting the site on the banks of the Delaware for the chief city of his new State was the purchase from the surrounding Indian tribes of part of the lands which they claimed and the ratification with them of a treaty of friendship and peace which while he lived was never broken by either party.

The city which he selected was destined, in the providence of God, to become the theater of two of the grandest events in the drama of history, one the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, the other the formation of the Constitution of the United States, September 17, 1787.

The Quaker Association, of Philadelphia, was the first religious organization on the American continent to declare slave-holding incompatible with membership in the Church of the living God; and the General Assembly of Pennsylvania was the first of the colonies to prohibit slavery by law.

These were the first fruits of Penn's teachings of justice and universal liberty. His was the first instance in the history of coloniza-

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

tion from the time the Israelites first drove the inhabitants out of the promised land that the native population had not been forcibly expelled or slain by the invading and stronger race.

After the ratification of Penn's treaty under the elm of Shackamaxon (now Kensington, Philadelphia) a hundred years passed away before the first settlers penetrated the dense forest along this northern boundary of his territory.

North of us was the country of the Iroquois—the Six Nations—the most powerful Indian confederacy on the continent. Their Long House reached the Hudson on the east and Lake Erie on the west, with the Mohawk River through its center. They made use of the waters of the Susquehanna, the Tioga and Allegheny Rivers for canoe navigation in passing from one end of this Long House to the other. At Tioga Point, now Athens, the confluence of the Tioga and Susquehanna Rivers, and at the three apple trees here just on the other bank of the river, the warriors of this mighty confederacy were wont to meet and decide the grave questions of peace and war. A little way above the apple trees was the chosen burying-ground of their dead.

South of us was the country of the Leni Lenapes—Delawares—the next most powerful Indian confederacy. Along the boundary line of these two warring Indian powers the first settlers of Susquehanna County made their homes. A hundred years have passed away and their descendants must now go two thousand miles toward the setting sun to catch the first notes of Indian war-songs that then echoed along these hills and valleys.

While the pioneer settlers were building their rude cabins in these primeval forests the ships of commerce, uninterrupted by law, were transporting men, women and children from their native African homes, and cupidity was consigning them to cruel bondage on American soil. To-day the sun in his course across the continent no longer rises on a master or sets on a slave.

Then the world was without telegraph or railroad. To-day the lightnings of heaven bear men messages of business, of joy and of sorrow round the world in the twinkling of an eye, and trade belts the globe with its rail and steel bands, along which the locomotive, with almost lightning speed, hurls the commerce of nations.

In a new country the first and most important labor, as it is the most difficult to be performed, is to subdue the forest and convert the lair of the wild beast into a home for civilized man. This is the labor of the pioneer settler. His achievements, if not equally brilliant with those of the plumed warrior, are equally, if not more, lasting; his life, if not at times exposed to so great hazard, is still one of equal danger and death. It is a life of toil and adventure spent upon one continued battle-field, unlike that, however, on which martial hosts contend, for there the struggle is short and ex-

pected, and the victim strikes not alone, while the highest meed of ambition crowns the victor. Not so with the hardy pioneer. He is oft called upon to meet death in a struggle with fearful odds, while no herald will tell to the world of the unequaled combat. Startled at the midnight hour by the war-whoop, he wakes from his dreams to behold his cottage in flames; the sharer of his joys and sorrows, with perhaps a tender infant hurled, with rude hands, to the distant council-fire. Still he presses on into the wilderness, snatching new areas from the wild beast, and bequeathing them a legacy to civilized man.

He falls leading the van of civilization along untrodden paths, and is buried in the dust of its advancing columns. No monument marks the scene of deadly strife: no stone his resting place; the winds sighing through the branches of the forest alone sing his requiem. Yet such are the meritorious men of the Republic—the men who give it strength in war and glory in peace. The achievements of our pioneer army from the day they first drove back the Indian tribes from the Atlantic seaboard to the present hour have been the achievements of science and civilization over the elements, the wilderness, and the savage.

Rigorously by his privations and unyielding energy we have to-day a great empire of free States, the grandest monument ever reared to the political wisdom of man, and when he has covered this whole continent with abodes of civilized life, the genius of liberty and the spirit of free institutions, seizing the standard of the Republic, will bear it across the mighty deep to regenerate old dynasties and breathe new life into decayed empires.

Of Susquehanna County, its pioneers, settlers and their decendants it may be said, as it was said of the island of Ithaca, by Ulysses in his farewell to King Alcinous on his departure for his home at the end of his seven years wanderings after the fall of Troy.

> Low lies our isle, yet bless'd in fruitful stores;
> Strong are her sons, though rocky are her shores.

The three cheers for Mr. Grow, which President Lusk called for as the Ex-Speaker finished, made the welkin ring in a manner that proved how warm a place he has in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Here it might be proper to state that it was upon the very spot where Mr. Grow had just spoken that he delivered his famous maiden speech forty-three years ago.

A selection by the grand choir, the "Gipsy Chorus," was finely given and President Lusk then introduced Governor Beaver, saying: "In the spring of 1861 a young man left Centre County, in this State, as a second lieutenant of a company of infantry. From the position first assigned him in the war for the Union he rose step by step until he

became General James A. Beaver. When in the army he not only won the star of a general, but he won a badge more sacred to this people, having lost a foot and a part of a leg in the line of duty. I now introduce to you General Beaver as the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and ask for three rousing cheers for the patriot and statesman," which were given with such a burst of enthusiasm as to be very flattering, even to the ruler of a great Commonwealth.

GOVERNOR BEAVER'S ADDRESS.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I gratefully appreciate the invitation, which is given me to join in the interesting exercises of this Centennial occasion. Important official engagements prevented my taking part in the exercises of yesterday, which to me promised to be the most interesting of the series of public services which mark this event in your local history. I desire to come here as a learner and not as a teacher. The historical address which has already been delivered by your worthy administrator of public justice (Judge McCollum) would have given me, as it gave to you, much of the information which I desired to have in regard to the first settlement of this interesting portion of our great Commonwealth. We are such a practical people that we fail to make the proper use and learn the proper lessons from such events as you celebrate and perpetuate in these exercises. [At this point a band near the bridge commenced playing, and some one suggesting that the band be notified to stop, the Governor said, "You can't stop a brass band. I've tried that lots of times." Soon the playing ceased and the Governor remarked, "Now we got through that better than I expected," and then continued his address.]

The first settlement on the banks of the Susquehanna within the limits of what is now Susquehanna County was an important event for the entire region. Coming as it did at the close of our great struggle for independence, when our nationality was secured, and when the ability of the nation to maintain itself as a power among the nations of the earth was the experiment on trial, it not only tended to enlarge the boundaries of civilization, but it was itself a challenge as well to the rude forces and formidable obstacles of nature as to the native Indians who still frequented the region. The battles of our Revolutionary fathers had been fought and won. The great battle of civilization against the untoward forces which opposed its progress was to be fought out upon this outpost as well as upon the longer skirmish line which bounded at that time the western borders of our great country. All experience shows that each and every generation must fight its own battles. It may be a war for independence; it may be a war for mere physical existence; it may be a war

against the forests of the frontiers or the wild forces of untamed nature; it may be a war for mere territorial aggrandizement or it may be a war in defense of the inalienable rights of the citizen, or one in which the integrity of the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws are at stake. All of these different kinds of warfare have been waged by the American people, and in the main waged successfully. Each generation has had its share of such warfare, and the generation which is just now passing away will be long remembered for the great struggle in which it was engaged. And yet, notwithstanding all these conflicts fought to successful issues in the past, we are to-day facing new questions and challenged to wage a great battle in defense of our established and well-loved institutions. The great conflicts of the world have not all been conflicts of armed men set in battle array against each other. The story of liberty, written in so many different chapters, tells as much of the conflict of ideas as of that of arms. And so, my friends, looking to the future, although we need scarcely apprehend the setting of squadrons in the field to settle the battles of this generation, they will be none the less real, none the less earnest, none the less necessary, and none the less vital than those of the generation which is just now regarded as being numbered, to a great extent, with the past.

The forces which war against our social institutions, which would uproot the very theories upon which the first settlement was made on yonder river side, and which Ozias Strong and his family brought with him when he struck his ax into the first tree and turned the first furrow with his rude plow, are all involved in the struggle. Under which flag is still the great question? The past conflict to which I have referred was a question of the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes or of the Stars and Bars. The question in the coming struggle is as to the supremacy of "Old Glory," which you have so liberally given to the breeze in all your decorations, or of the red flag which is carried in our great cities as the emblem of the cause in which all the enemies of social order and of existing institutions in the United States are marshaled. The issue involves our peace, our prosperity, and the perpetuation of our Government itself. It is whether or not the America of the fathers is to be the America of their sons. Whether the institutions established by the new-comers of the Mayflower and the Welcome shall continue to prevail, or whether the communistic and socialistic influences of other new-comers of later date shall take their place. The Christian Sabbath, with all its attendant helps and blessings, the family circle, with all its hallowed associations and comforts, the common school, with its mighty uplifting in intelligence and training, the integrity of the corner-stone of the Republic, based upon life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—which involves the idea of property to be earned and held and enjoyed by him who is ready to wage with success the battle of life—all these are involved.

There is no question as to the feeling which you and all communities like yours have upon this subject. You stand by the old traditions; you want no change in these established institutions; and yet there may be a question as to whether or not you feel so profoundly upon the subject as to move to the assistance of our great centers of population, whose vital interests are threatened by the influences which are sloughed off from other countries and which find their natural home in our populous cities. A community which boasts, as yours does, such a multitude of those whom you are pleased to call "first settlers," who in order to entitle themselves to the honor of such an appellation must be at least seventy years old and have lived within the limits of Susquehanna County for forty years, who have been honored as these venerable men and women have been honored to-day by the sweet and hospitable attentions of the beautiful young ladies who administered to their comfort in the adjoining tent; a community which is blessed by the counsels of such men and women, and which bows down with reverence before the hoary head, is not likely to be carried away by the false and pernicious views of life which are just now agitating other portions of our country. You may not be in immediate danger from influences of this sort; and yet if the experience of the past teaches us anything worth remembering it is that no member of the body-politic can suffer without every member suffering with it. It therefore behooves us to be alive to the great questions which present themselves for our consideration, whether they affect us directly and immediately or not. It behooves us in this great battle of ideas and of principles to range ourselves upon the side of right, of truth, of purity, and of justice, so that that influence may be felt in every possible way for the promotion of the general welfare of the entire country.

I have no fears as to your attitude on the great social questions which confront us; and what is here said is not in the way of argument to convince you as to your duty, but simply in the way of admonition, so that our attitude may be understood and our influence exerted in every proper way.

In the prayer with which our devotions were led at the beginning of these public exercises to-day there was an allusion made to the worship of God "with none to molest." Are you sure that there are not to-day in this country organized bodies of men whose main bond of union is the desire to break down the American idea of the Sabbath, and thus to molest and to overturn, if possible, the worship of the God whose presence and blessing have been invoked upon us in this service? The fact of such organization is well known, and the mere statement of the fact is all that is necessary to range the law-abiding citizens of Susquehanna County upon the side of right.

One who addressed a recent soldiers' encampment greatly regretted that he was not old enough to take part in the defense of our country

in the late war. But he and such as he are old enough now to take an earnest and intelligent part in maintaining and promoting the principles which that war and all other similar wars, whether of bullets or ballots, successfully waged in the past have established and maintained. There is another consideration which prompts us to the vigorous assertion of our attitude upon this and all other great moral questions. When wrong is met at the outset by the vigorous and determined opposition of those who are banded together for the right, there is little danger of its assuming such proportions as will require the suppressing and coercive measures of the strong-mailed hand.

It is not my purpose, nor is it perhaps proper that I should enter into the discussion of such questions as these at greater length. They are of vital interest, and you have shown by your attitude and earnest attention that you are interested in them; and in discussing and dealing with them I feel assured that the good county of Susquehanna and its liberty-loving, law-abiding people will be found in the front rank battling for the right.

You have by the remarks of your chairman, and in various other ways very agreeable to me, expressed your pleasure in my presence here to-day. I certainly have as much pleasure in being present. I expected mutual enjoyment, and if you have had as much as I it has truly been a very pleasant day to us all.

The Long Meter Doxology was then sung by the grand choir, and as the vast multitude joined in the singing the scene became inspiring. The exercises of the day at the grand stand were concluded by the Rev. Reuben N. Ives, of Binghamton, offering a benediction.

The Planting of the Centennial Tree.

The Governor never seeming to weary in his efforts to please the people and meet the demands of the Reception Committee then repaired to the spot where the Centennial Tree was to be planted, which was about twenty feet west of the Log Cabin. A sturdy young elm had been carefully selected from an adjoining mountain by Dr. F. D. Lamb, and as he had prepared a place for its planting, all was in readiness when the Governor arrived. As soon as it was known what was transpiring, an immense throng of people collected in Susquehanna avenue to witness the ceremonies. When the Governor approached the tree he threw away his crutches, quietly pulled up his coat-sleeves, and took a firm hold of the young elm, examining it carefully, saying: "That is a fine tree, and it ought to flourish in

this generous soil." After pulling some dirt and rich sods around the roots, down he went upon his knees and commenced pressing the soil carefully and firmly about the rootlets. "Planting trees is one of my pet hobbies," said he, "and perhaps I can teach some of you how it ought to be done." It was evident by this time that the Governor intended to plant the Centennial Elm himself. "He works like a beaver," said an enthusiastic bystander. "That's the man for these United States," shouted a patriotic Hibernian. "Governor, you are getting your cuffs covered with mud," interposed another. "Oh, they'll wash," replied the General, good-naturedly.

When he had finished packing the soil about the roots Judge Jessup handed a hoe to a small boy, saying: "Pull some dirt around this tree, my lad, and tell your grand and great grandchildren that you helped Governor Beaver plant it, and charge them to protect it until the second centennial." "That's good," said the Governor, enthusiastically, and added: "Plant more elms here, so that when the bi-centennial of your splendid county comes the people can gather under their generous shade."

When the tree was planted, the Governor turned to Justice C. M. Simmons, the burgess of Hallstead, and to Charles Simpson, the president of the town council, and said: "Gentlemen, I hope you will see that this Centennial Tree is properly cared for and protected," and they assured him that his request would be complied with.

During the planting of the tree the enthusiasm of the people became boundless, so that when General Beaver left the spot he received one continuous hand-shaking ovation until he reached the Mitchell House, and hundreds swarmed into the reception parlors and were kindly greeted there.

The happy suggestion of planting the Centennial Tree was made by Mrs. James T. Du Bois, and it is hoped that it may grow to become a landmark of Hallstead and the mecca of the good citizens of the county in centennial days to come.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Governor Beaver and the Hon. Galusha A. Grow were driven by S. S. Wright to Spring Farm, where they witnessed the fireworks, the illumination of the mountain and spent the night, leaving the next morning at 8 o'clock for Montrose, accompanied by Judge Jessup, to attend the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

We take the liberty here of introducing an amusing incident which occurred at Spring Farm during the Governor's and Mr. Grow's sojourn there. As the Governor crossed the threshold of the Spring Farm home he was greeted by Henry, the little two-and-a-half-year-old son of the owner of the place, who seeing a one-legged man for the first time, cried out in German, which he has been taught to speak, "Herr, wo ist dein andreen Bein?" (Mister, where is your other leg?) The Governor seemed puzzled at first, and the little fellow seeing that he had not been understood said, "Mister, where is your other leg?" The Governor laughed heartily, and putting aside his crutches, seated himself by the blazing old-fashioned fire-place, and taking the small boy on his knee, said, "My little friend, I will tell you where my other leg is. A long time ago there was a very cruel war in which men shot at and often killed each other. One day a man must have shot toward me, for a ball came crushing into my leg, breaking the bones and making and ugly wound. It hurt me very much, and some kind friends sent for a surgeon, who came with a big knife and cut my poor leg off. Then some men took it out into the field, dug a deep hole in the ground, and, putting the leg into it, covered it up, and there I suppose it has remained unto this very day." As no expression of sympathy came from the little fellow, his father asked him if he were not sorry for the Governor, to which he answered "Nein" (no). "Why not?" inquired the father. And the small boy coolly replied, "Weil er gut genug auf einem Bein geht" (Because he goes well enough on one leg). The Governor, laughing, said, "That is the best compliment paid me to-day."

The Closing Scenes of a Great Day.

As night fell upon the place her sable robes were illumined by the brilliant lights which flashed from swinging lamps and flaming torches and bright windows everywhere.

All day long nearly twenty thousand people had been harbored and entertained within the borders of the little borough without a disturbance of the public peace, while everywhere order and good nature prevailed. All day long an unbroken line of men, women and children moved patiently through the Relic Hall without molesting a single article which that treasure-house contained. All day long the air was filled with a swelling tide of harmony from divers county

bands. All day long the people had mingled with each other in a spirit of fraternal love and good will, feeling that it was essentially their jubilee, and that it must pass unmarred by any disturbing element. They had met upon historic grounds to celebrate an historic event and seemed proudly resolved to force history to commend their actions.

Standing near the Centennial Log Cabin, just before the final fiery act was played and casting a glance in every direction, what an inspiring sight met the gaze. Every inch of space was a mass of surging humanity bursting with good cheer. The streets were literally a condensation of mankind; the housetops were freighted; the balconies groaned under their tremendous burdens; the bridge swayed with its ponderous cargo; the long reaches of the illuminated river-shore swarmed with a great throng of people and all were waiting patiently for the pyrotechnic hour to come.

Suddenly, at half past seven, the booming of a deep-mouthed cannon told the multitude that the hour had arrived when the final scene in the centennial drama was to occur.

A flash, a red glare, a long and curving light in the heavens, a grand bursting of brilliant colors, which dimmed for a moment the eternal torches of the starry way, commenced a pyrotechnic programme of sublime splendor.

While the eyes of nearly twenty thousand people were drinking in the firey galaxies on the northern shore of the silent river a whizzing arrow of light darted from the summit of Mount Manotonome—a resplendent warning that the event of the evening was at hand. Hurrying quick, another bright-winged arrow went hissing heavenward, and, as if by magic, a swelling tide of red fire swept along the wooded base of the mountain. Then half way up the rocky face, touched as it were by the fire-tongs of electricity, a far-extending chain of lurid light sprang into life and spread its scarlet mantle over all the steep. A wierd wild flame had kissed the brow of Manotonome, and where the kiss fell there spread a widening blush of crimson glory until the sable heights had flashed into living gems of beauty. Scarcely had this ruddy wave of splendor passed over the mountain when a crown of emerald fire encircled the summit and from out its rugged crest burst a dazzling mass of fire-balls, which, darting high toward the zenith, fell like a storm of meteors upon Manotonome's front. A

ringing shout of wonder and admiration swept over the vast multitude in the valley, but ere its sounds had died away the pall of darkness again covered the mountain. The end had come—a splendid climax to a day large with undying memories.

And that great flood-tide of humanity, which poured into the town with the sunrise, now set their faces toward their respective homes and almost every one went *straight* forward.

Tallies of the Third Day.

The following gives the number of tickets sold at some of the railway stations during the Centennial:

Susquehanna, 2,844; Montrose depot, 285; Factoryville, 20; Nicholson, 125; Kingsley, 327; New Milford, 1,391. Reports from the other stations we have been unable to obtain.

The serenade by Bauer's band in front of the residence of C. J. Langley was in honor of Mrs. W. F. Hallstead and friends and the Jessups, who were invited guests of Mr. Langley and wife.

Dr. Walter A. Brooks and Andrew Sheak, of Binghamton, volunteered to help to make the illumination of Mount Manotonome a brilliant success.

Susquehanna County should be profoundly grateful to Montrose and Susquehanna for the part they took in the great parade.

Every newspaper in the county had fine reports of the events of the three Centennial days.

Nearly every hamlet and town in the county seemed depopulated on Centennial Wednesday.

The only serious accident that occurred was one broken leg, belonging to Eugene Johnson, of Lathrop. He received it at the pavillion in the park. Dr. Lamb attended the unfortunate man.

Joseph Osterhout had charge of the Centennial Register at the Log Cabin. Seven hundred and fifty names were written in the register. It has been placed among the archives of the county at Montrose, and will be preserved for the bi-centennial.

Drs. P. H. Gardner and E. R. Gardner, of Clifford; Lowry, of Harford; Tiffany, of Brackney; Viney, of Brooklyn, were present during the Centennial, as were also Drs. Emily C. Wells and C. C. Edwards, of Binghamton.

The work performed on Centennial Wednesday by C. C. Simmons, station agent of the D., L. & W. Railway at Hallstead would

have set a dozen nervous men wild. Station Agent Emmons, at the Erie station in Great Bend Borough, had also, perhaps, the busiest day of his railroad experience.

Marshals H. C. Jessup, Paul Barriger, W. H. Telford, Dr. Wm. Rogers, D. N. Hardy, and W. A. Southwell organized and commanded their respective divisions in a manner which told of experience, skill, and tact.

The handsome piano used at the grand stand was furnished by A. M. Bronson, of Susquehanna.

The Log Cabin was purchased by James T. Du Bois, who will endeavor to preserve it for the bi-centennial.

The splendid discipline of the different bands of the county was a revelation. Probably no county in the State with an equal population can furnish so many excellent musical organizations to a celebration.

Over two tons of provisions were consumed in Hallstead during the Centennial, and yet hungry people could be found.

Lawyer T. J. Davis, of Montrose, is said to have contributed the oldest relic. It was a hammered plate three thousand years old, which the sister of Mrs. Davis brought from Damascus.

The Tuscarora Indians wanted the Centennial pocket-book, so they were not invited to come.

Owing to a misunderstanding about constructing the Merrimac and Monitor, and the non-arrival of the Thomson Artillery, the great naval battle did not take place.

The committee invited the Cardiff Giant to be present, but he showed the same stony indifference for which he has always been noted.

The illumination of Manotonome was seen twenty miles away.

The following is as complete a list of the members of the grand chorus as it has been possible to obtain:

Dr. A. K. Harroun, director; Miss Clara Hubbell, pianist.

Dimock.—Wm. Baker, Mrs. Wm. Baker. *Harford.*—Mrs. Lee Tiffany, Mrs. J. A. Sophia, Prof. J. A. Sophia. *Hallstead.*—Rev. M. J. Watkins, Rev. H. J. Roberts, E. R. Mason, Mrs. John Tyler, Miss Jessie Harris, Miss Jennie Barnes, Miss Nellie Krum. *Franklin.*—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Summers. *Gibson.*—Gertie E. Resseguie, Matie

Manzer. *Hopbottom.*—Miss Myrtie Carpenter, Mrs. A. W. Miles, A. W. Miles, George C. Finn. *Montrose.*—Miss Irene Raynsford, Miss J. Hawley, Miss J. Foster, Miss Ella Smith, Miss A. Harrington, Mrs. J. W. Benjamin, George Jessup, Dr. B. Lathrop. *Rush.*—Mrs. O. S. Swan, M. B. Perigo. *New Milford.*—Rev. J. F. Warner, Miss Lonie Shay, Miss Mamie Trumble, Miss Ellen Fagan, Miss Lettie L. Tennant, Mrs. T. J. Dean, Mrs. H. McDuffer, Mrs. J. F. Warner, George Shay, David Pritchard. *Springville.*—Miss Jennie Wakelee. *Susquehanna.*—Miss Julia Curtis, Miss Emma Bourne, Miss Lulu Pope, Miss Flora Tingley, Mrs. A. G. Tait, Mrs. H. A. Dillion, Mrs. James Seddon, Mrs. A. Burton, Mrs. John Mooney, Mrs. O. H. Simmons, J. B. Fenner, Archie Cook, J. Clark, jr., V. Blackburn. *Thomson.*—A. H. Crosier, Mrs. A. H. Crosier, F. E. Bennett, Mrs. Anna Blackman. *Birchardville.*—L. T. Birchard.

Professor Thatcher, of Binghamton, also assisted in the chorus work. Rehearsals were held at Susquehanna, South Gibson, New Millford, Hallstead, Rush, and Montrose.

While the venerable Judge Chapman, of Montrose, now in his 84th year, was at the Relic Hall he paused before a case in which lay an ancient-looking Bible. Pointing to the sacred volume he remarked, "That is the first Bible I ever saw." Several strangers who stood near by looked at him in amazement, and seemed astonished to find an old man of respectable appearance who had never seen a Bible before. The judge then quickly added, with a smile, "It belonged to my mother." The strangers heaved a deep sigh of relief and commenced an examination of a few of the many things that "came over in the Mayflower."

Captain Beardsley, Camp 168, Sons of Veterans, consisted of 28 uniformed men, and their appearance in the parade made a fine impression.

Mrs. James T. Du Bois made a number of aprons from the muslin used at the Banquet as table cloth, and presented them to the ladies as souvenirs.

The great ball given by the railroad men at the Mitchell House on Wednesday evening was thronged during a large portion of the night. It took place in the spacious dining hall which had been erected to accommodate the Centennial visitors.

Miss Sarah Jones, the author of the Centennial Hymn, died at her home in Harford on the 12th of December, just two months after her

sweet hymn, sang by the grand chorus, thrilled the hearts of the vast audience which surrounded the grand stand on Governor's day.

Mrs. S. B. Chase, chairman of the Relic Committee, in a letter dated the 13th of December, wrote: "I have just finished the correspondence necessary to get the relics safely back to rightful owners and hope that everything is now adjusted. It has taken quite an amount of writing, but *everything has been found.*"

Centennial Fund Contributors.

The following is as complete a list of the contributors to the Centennial fund as it has been in our power to obtain. It contains about twelve hundred names. Without the material aid thus rendered the splendid programme would never have been executed. All honor therefore to those whose names are found upon this list:

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Willis Chidester.
Holdrich Chidester.
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G. W. Loomis.
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Azur Lathrop.
Wm. D. Lusk.
D. W. Searle.
Abel Turrell.
J. B. McCollum.
Geo. A. Post.
W. C. Cruser.
W. J. Mulford.
W. H. Jessup.
W. M. Post.
A. H. McCollum.
C. S. Page.
D. A. Titsworth.
F. I. Lott.
E. H. True.
F. B. Chandler.
J. R. Raynsford.
T. J. Davies.
J. S. Courtright.
C. F. Watrous, Jr.
T. A. Lyon.
G. A. Lyon.
W. H. Turrell.
F. D. Melhuish.
R. B. Smith.
A. B. Smith, Jr.
D. W. Brown.
M. Kasson.
D. R. Lathrop.
W. B. Deans.
H. P. Read.
A. B. Burns.
J. J. Burns.
R. M. Bostwick.

M. S. Dessauer.
E. P. Pope.
W. E. Williams.
C. R. Woodin.
J. P. Taylor.
J. W. Burgess.
F. E. Cramer.
E. Guy.
Dr. W. L. Richardson.
H. L. Beach.
Rasselas Searle.
Geo. B. Little.
J. Corwin.
S. J. Sparkes.
Dr. C. D. Mackey.
H. C. Jessup.
A. Nichols.
C. N. Stoddard.
H. C. Tyler.
G. H. Watrous.
O. A. Gilbert.
D. B. Brewster.
W. W. Williams.

NEW MILFORD BOROUGH.—C. M. SHELP, *Committeeman*

E. A. Pratt.
Chas. Jay.
A. B. Smith.
L. A. Smith.
W. B. Gillet.
W. G. Smith.
S. Moss.
C. H. Johnston.
C. T. Mitchell.
C. C. Pratt.
G. G. Shoemaker.
F. G. Inderlied.
Dean Bros.
F. D. Summers.
J. C. McConnell.
F. E. Moxley.
H. Garrett.
David Summers.
W. T. Moxley.
E. S. Garrett.
H. H. Van Cott.
E. A. French.
O. C. Whitney.
Chas. Fuchers.
Geo. Pratt.

NEW MILFORD TOWNSHIP.—L. J. DE WITT, *Committeeman.*

Frank T. Wellman.
Ira Moss.
Samuel Sackett.
Theron Grinnell.
George Shay.
Chauncey Shay.
Clarence Shay.
Homer Tingley.
William Alexander.
Wm. M. Van Cott.
Amos Wilcox.
Asa Hammond.
E. W. Watson.
H. La Bar.
Mrs. Spencer.
E. J. Tyler.
D. D. Plummer.
L. W. Tennant.
Mrs. H. H. Van Cott.
A. C. Barrett.
E. De Witt.
T. Davis.
Amos B. Kent.
C. A. Summers.
Charles Morse, Jr.
Mrs. Jane Cole.
Elmore Tiel.
Mrs. Elmore Tiel.
Master Ray Aldrich.
H. A. Summers.
William Penny.
Mrs. M. J. Westfall.
William Bennett.
T. E. Cole.
Culey Bennet.
Roger Cole.
H. R. Morse.
Will Aldrich.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.—BRADLEY BEEBE, *Committeeman.*

Charles Ash.
Bradley Beebe.
Charles Beebe.
F. W. Beebe.
Calvin Brush.
A. G. Brush.
Mrs. E. Brush.
F. E. Brush.
William Boyden.
Emelius Boyden.
George Boyden.
M. W. Chamberlin.
W. H. Canavan.
Deforest Carver.
George Doolittle.
Miles Doolittle.
J. K. Grimes.
E. J. Grimes.
John Hilborn.
Washington Hawkins.
Mark Heath.
G. H. Hurlburt.
C. W. Lamb.
W. T. Lamb.
B. C. Lamb.
E. C. Leavitt.
B. F. McKune.
Patrick Maloney.
Thomas Maloney.
Jack Maloney.
A. G. Matthews.
Morgan Norton.
H. J. Persons.
G. E. Pooler.
B. H. Prizer.
Patrick Ryan.
Lyman Swagart.
P. H. Smith.
Iddo Skinner.
Henry Skinner.
Charles Skinner.
Joseph Stevens.
Frank Stevens.
Joseph Towner.
Royal Tyler.
John Ward.

RUSH COUNTY.—WM. H. SHERWOOD, *Committeeman.*

Isaiah Haire.
J. S. Hillie.
W. E. Jones.
James Rooney.
George Harvey.
Andrew Hoag.
James Hoag.
W. E. Horoy.
A. Carter.
John W. Gray.
I. M. Gray.
Robert Porter.
M. S. Warner.
Daniel Devine.
John Burt.
William Kirkhuff.
E. F. Kranse.
J. C. Keeney.
C. Humerbett.
Martin Foley.
Barney Kirkhuff.
C. H. Warner.
William Foley.
James McDonels.
A. J. Terry.
N. J. Abbott.
W. C. Ball.
David Godwin.
J. B. Weston.
Asa Hikok.
W. L. Kinney.
G. W. Denga.
J. McCauley.
C. H. Davis.
John Lane.
W. T. Barnes.
S. A. Edwards.
T. A. Roberts.
Miles Shoemaker.
N. R. Jones.

T. Haire.
John Granger.
W. F. Hillis.
Frank Foley.
R. B. Maynard.
T. H. Bassett.
J. Q. Terry.
Henry Magee.
N. H. Rogers.
Edward Filan.
R. D. Wilcox.
George Granger.
William Millard.
R. N. Hillis.
O. P. Chink.
H. Hillis.
David Angle.
Patrick Keenan.
Charles Bratyman.
A. W. Millard.
Bently Carter.
Barney Coil.
John Quinn.
George Billings.
A. D. Lincoln.
Peter McGowan.
H. W. Terry.
Joseph McCain.
Ray Baker.
L. B. McCain.
G. Green.
F. F. James.
B. Shoemaker.
Nelson Barnes.
Dr. N. Granger.
Mrs. L. Shoemaker.
S. J. Terry.
H. C. Bishop.
H. H. Small.
I. B. Terry.
F. H. Griffin.
D. H. Snyder.
J. C. Warner.
Geo. M. Graham.
Michael Zachanus.
S. Tahles.
Bela Griffin.
James Myres.
G. W. Tompkins.
Joseph Beaumont.
A. D. Gray.

SPRINGVILLE—J. M. JEFFERS, *Committeeman.*

SUSQUEHANNA—M. J. LARABEE, *Committeeman.*

M. B. Wright.
Col. William H. Telford.
J. H. Cook.
M. H. Eisman.
George T. Frazier.
F. D. Lynn.
Eugene O'Neill.
James Bell.
Gaylord Curtis.
S. L. French.
Samuel Birdsall.
D. J. Peck.
H. Sperle.
J. Clark, Jr.
H. P. Doran.
John C. Kane.
J. J. Boyle.
W. H. Strachen.
Charles Boyden.
Edward Doherty.
James McKinney.
W. W. Fletcher.
B. C. Stoddard.
W. Sheff.
O. T. Smith.
M. H. Pope.
Shaiff Brothers.
O. H. Simmons.
Dooley Brothers.
Henry Helmer, Jr.
John J. Ahearn.
Malley, Ash & Lobey.
Frank Jeller.
L. S. Page.
C. W. Morgan.

THOMPSON BOROUGH—J. D. MILLER, *Committeeman.*

E. A. Foster.
G. F. Spencer.
W. P. Tallman.
J. L. Witter.
M. J. Mulvey.
S. D. Barnes.
Rob't Gelatt.
C. R. Casterline.
D. A. Chandler.
V. A. Potter.
R. O. Lewis.
T. F. Henwood.
E. A. Saxton.
F. M. Gelatt.
E. C. Kellam.
A. H. Crosier.
A. O. Stimpson.

UNIONDALE—H. H. LEWIS, *Committeeman.*

J. E. Thomas.
Edwin Corey.
J. W. Ryder.
P. Burritt.
O. Darrow.
E. E. Rounds.
D. H. Coleman.
J. L. Westgate.
O. T. Carpenter.
N. G. Dimnick.
Wm. Anderson.
F. Westgate.
Robt. Westgate.
Chas. Tucker.
A. A. Tingley.
C. A. Weedeman.
S. H. Norton.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

The Centennial Finance and Auditing Committee held a meeting at Justice Simmons's office in Hallstead, on the 4th day of November for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to settle up the accounts of the celebration. C. M. Shelf and C. M. Simmons, auditors, were present. H. F. Beardsley, James T. Du Bois, and W. J. Pike, of the Executive Committee, were also in attendance. A large number of bills were audited and ordered to be paid, and a quantity of lumber, &c., used for Centennial purposes, were sold.

The Centennial balance sheet was struck on the 26th day of November, at a meeting of the Managing and Finance committees at the office of Justice C. M. Simmons, in Hallstead. M. J. Larabee, C. M. Shelf, and C. M. Simmons, of the Finance Committee, were present, as were also George A. Post, T. D. Estabrooks, and W. J. Pike, of the Managing Committee, and Capt. Beardsley. Every bill was carefully scrutinized and every cent paid was represented by a voucher. The treasurer, M. B. Wright, and the assistant treasurer, E. R. Mason, used practicable business principles in the discharge of their duties, and Captain Beardsley systemized his accounts with great care, thus making the work of the Auditing Committee far less difficult than it would otherwise have been.

It was decided at the Montrose Convention, held the 25th day of July, that the Chairman of the Executive Committee and its Secretary should be properly compensated for their work, and it was a pleasant moment for the committee when they found that they would be able to compensate these efficient officers in a measure for their arduous labors. The amount voted to Captain Beardsley was $186.23, and to Secretary Pike $75, being the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer after all the bills had been liquidated.

The thanks of the committee were extended, through the Hon. George A. Post, to Governor Beaver and Hon. M. A. Foran for their attendance at the Centennial, and cordial thanks were also tendered to Treasurer Wright and Assistant Treasurer E. R. Mason.

All of the flags, bunting, and other decorations used during the celebration were placed in the hands of trustees to be loaned whenever any popular festivities may take place in the county.

The following financial exhibit of the auditors will explain itself satisfactorily to all interested:

Receipts.			Expenditures.		
Auburn, check of D. C. Titman	$10	00	Old Settlers' Banquet—To F. M. Kent, caterer, and other expenses	$228	21
Bridgewater	20	25			
Brooklyn	40	00			
Clifford	52	00	Decorations — flags, bunting, Chinese lanterns, rink decorations, labor, &c.	130	76
Choconut, Mrs. J. E. Carmalt	5	00			
Dimock	65	00			
Friendsville	10	75	Relic Hall—fitting up rink, labor, material, expenses transportation of relics, special police, &c.	296	62
Franklin	9	00			
Great Bend Borough	65	00			
Great Bend Township	50	25			
Gibson	36	25	Log Cabin and police	24	00
Hallstead	362	55	Livery bills	53	50
Harford	70	00	Teaming and work on grounds	25	49
Hopbottom	16	10	Rent of tents, labor, expenses, police, &c	144	20
Herrick	14	50			
Harmony, S. H. Barnes	10	00	Grand stand, reviewing stand, labor, lumber, &c	187	53
Jackson	16	85			
Liberty	10	00	Incidental expenses	66	58
Lenox	3	75	Entertainment of bands	57	50
Montrose	251	00	Centennial chorus	07	12
New Milford Borough	32	00	Entertainment of guests and carriage hire	43	49
New Milford Township	16	00			
Oakland Township	34	75	Fireworks and illuminations, powder, &c	247	83
Rush	32	75			
Susquehanna	108	00	Freight and cartage	21	10
Springville, J. M. Jeffers	5	00	Printing, including engraved cut of Log Cabin	87	95
Thomson Borough	15	00			
Uniondale	10	00	Postage, postal cards, and telephone	27	37
W. F. Hallstead, D. L. & W. R. R.	50	00	Salary and expenses of secretary	119	66
Total	1,422	25	Salary and expenses of chairman	222	69
Log Cabin Register	27	00			
Relic Hall admissions	504	80			
Privileges	40	00			
Merchandise sold, lumber, &c	87	55			
Total	2,081	60	Total	2,081	60

The order drawn to liquidate the last bill bore the Centennial number "100."

The kindly hand of Providence seems to have rested up the helm of our Centennial ship from the going out until the coming in of the same. It was the greatest celebration that ever took place in the county, one of the finest that ever occurred in the State, and it was more novel and interesting than any that may follow it in many decades to come.

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